

MEN FROM OTHER FIELDS BROUGHT UP TO CHECK RUSSIANS

Austro-Germans Depleting
Battle Lines in France
Balkans and Isonzo

RUSH TO HUNGARY

Austrians Hurriedly Removing
Public Services; Evacuating
Czemowitz

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 13.—A telegram from Petrograd states that, in order to cope with the Russian offensive, the Austrians are re-calling four divisions from the Balkans and two divisions from the Italian front. The Germans are bringing up eight divisions from the Balkans and even the French front is said to have been tapped.

Large enemy re-inforcements have appeared on the extreme right of the southern Russian front. The Austrians are feverishly evacuating Czemowitz. Public services and hospitals have been removed to Hungary.

Petrograd, January 13.—There are reliable indications that the Russian operations on the south-western front had a similar object to that of the Russian advance into East Prussia in September, 1914, which was undertaken with the purpose of withdrawing German attention from the French front. The fact that the Russian offensive in Galicia and Bukovina has ceased for the moment is undoubtedly due to the attainment of the object of the operations, which must be sought outside the actual scene of the fighting.

Besides upsetting the plans of the German General Staff, by causing the withdrawal of considerable Austro-German forces from the French and Balkan theaters, the Russian diversion has undoubtedly influenced Rumania and also the Balkan theater, which is again likely to become the center of important operations, in view of the probable transfer of the British and French forces from the Dardanelles to this front.

To Have Constantinople Yet

Russian military critics consider the withdrawal from Gallipoli of the forces of the allies as being due to the fact that events in the Balkans have created a more effective and quicker way to attain their ultimate object to reach Constantinople. These critics express highest praise for the splendid manner in which the re-embarkation of the forces at Gallipoli was carried out and an assurance that this alteration in plans will improve the military situation for the allies.

An official communique issued today stated:—Our torpedo-boats in the Black Sea destroyed an enemy submarine off the coast of Anatolia and also two colliers.

The enemy twice attempted, without success, to assume the offensive north-east of Czemowitz. We drove the enemy out of part of their trenches, which we occupied.

Turkish troops endeavoring to fortify positions along the River Arkhava, in the Caucasus, were dispersed. We have had encounters with strong Kurdish forces in the region of Ardjsche.

Peking, January 11.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated January 10, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—Yesterday, in general, calm prevailed along the whole front.

Germans Losing Activity

In Galicia and eastward of Czemowitz the enemy, having suffered immense losses from the short, hard blow we had delivered and having become disorganized owing to fruitless and desperate counter-attacks against the positions we had captured from them, did not display any activity during the whole of yesterday. Their feeble attempts, by artillery fire and the use of hand-grenades, to hinder the work of our troops in consolidating the positions captured from them were everywhere unsuccessful.

The Caucasian front.—In the coast region, a party of our scouts, during

(Continued on Page 2)

10,000 Rebels Are Operating At Canton; Failure of Bomb Attempt Cut Outbreak Short

Planned to Fire City At Many Points; Authorities
Have Situation Controlled; Safety Assured

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 14.—Reports received from Canton state that Governor Lung Chi-kwang now estimates the rebels to number 10,000. He claims that 1,500 were killed or captured, together with many rifles and much material, during the recent fighting. There is some doubt as to whether 10,000 represents the total of one body of rebels or of several bodies.

Hongkong, January 14.—The magistrate bound over on two sureties of \$100 each the Chinese who was remained on the 29th ultimo on a charge of being in possession of fifteen bomb-cases.

Reuter's representative interviewed an arrival from Canton, today. He states that revolutionaries bombed the electric light works with the object of putting out the lights of the city and then proceeding with simultaneous incendiary attacks at various points. The plan miscarried, only one richa coolie being killed and two pedestrians wounded.

The explosion was distinctly heard on Shameen and was so loud and severe as to lead to the impression that the bomb was of the infernal machine type. Chinese residing in the neighborhood were thrown into consternation and many gathered their personal belongings and ran about looking for a place of safety. No arrests were made.

The Chinese newspaper report that the Commander of the District Garrison was killed is not true. Reuter's informant had the impression that the authorities have absolute control of the situation and that safety is assured. Nevertheless, merchants hesitate to enter into the usual complimentary contracts on the advent of Chinese New Year.

March On Yunnan

General Lung Kam-kwang, with his troops, is proceeding towards Yunnan shortly.

Chenku, January 14.—The Bureau of Foreign Affairs requests Reuter to deny the rumor that foreigners have been requested to leave Chenku. It says that the report is a mischievous invention.

Seven students were arrested on Thursday. It is supposed, because of their revolutionary sympathies.

Kalgan, January 14.—Many villages west of Kweihuang have been burned by robbers, both Chinese and Mongol. The yamen, Customs house and many shops and houses were burned at Saratol. The local magistrate has fled to Kweihuang.

The villagers whose houses have been burned are suffering severely

from the cold. Rowdies are joining the robbers and conditions are said to be worse than in 1911.

The officials at Kweihuang have concentrated their troops in the new city and fears are felt for the safety of the business part of the town.

The American and Swedish missionaries at Pao-teo, Patse Bolong and Saratol are in danger.

Kalgan is quiet. Troops are passing through every night on their way west. Special precautions have been taken for the protection of the railway bridges.

Rebels Nearing Chungking

A private despatch received here yesterday said that troops from Yunnan and Kweichow have penetrated to within 50 miles of Chungking where the attitude of the Division Commander is still in doubt. It would require some days for the Northern troops, reported recently at Ichang, to reach Chungking.

The local Chinese press reports that Captains Huang Ming-chiu and Wang Ta-keng, of the cruiser Chao-ho, were escorted to Peking by Ning Hung-lun, on January 12, to be tried by the Naval Department.

According to the Sinwanpao, the Government has made twelve seals for the new Emperor, one for deciding the Heir Apparent, in jade, two for foreign affairs, of jade and gold respectively, two for Imperial Edicts, of jade and others for the use of ritual services for ancestors, granting titles for military affairs, granting Imperial rewards and also for inspecting troops, etc.

A Peking despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) says that there are many revolutionaries throughout the province of Kwangtung and the Changchun, Lung Chikwang, has wired to the Peking Government that he has not enough soldiers for the defence of the province.

The same agency reports that Lu Tsung-yu, the Chinese Minister to Tokio, is doing his best to get recognition of the monarchical Government of China and is hoping to secure it before the arrival of Chou Tse-chi. However, the Japanese Government does not seem to favor the idea. On the morning of January 13, there was a Cabinet meeting when the policy about Chinese affairs was discussed and the result will soon be publicly announced.

Warships To Canton

The situation at Canton is said to be critical. The cruiser Tung Chi

(Continued on Page 2)

French Precautions Against Asphyxiating Gases



Oxygen in tanks is largely used by the French troops in combatting the suffering caused by the gases used by the Germans. The oxygen is released from the tank through an instrument called a manometer, and the picture shows two French soldiers attaching the manometer to the oxygen-tank.

U.K. MERCHANTS REJECT TRADE WITH HONGKONG

Scared By Proclamation; Told
By Board of Trade It Does
Not Apply to Colony

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 12.—In view of the refusal of merchants in the United Kingdom to complete contracts with Hongkong merchants, on the ground that the latter are not on the list of those firms to whom exports to China can be consigned under the proclamation issued on November 30, the Board of Trade has found it necessary to issue a notice drawing attention to the fact that the proclamation does not apply to Hongkong.

Fifth Explosion in Two Days at Du Pont Works

Destroys More Property at Big
Munitions Factory At
Wilmington

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Wilmington, Delaware, January 13.—Another explosion, being the fifth in two days, has destroyed more property belonging to the du Pont Powder Works.

French Seize Corfu; Will Establish Base For Refitting Serbs

Tell Greece Step Is Necessary
To Save Fugitives From
Famine and Destruction

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, January 12.—A French force has landed on the Greek island of Corfu for the provisional occupation of the island. Fourteen ships are cruising around Corfu. It is understood that the landing is preparatory to a possible landing of a portion of the Serbian army for rest and refit.

The French flag has been hoisted over the German Emperor's palace at Achilleon and also at the quay. It is expected that the Greek Government will protest more energetically than before.

The Allied Ministers have presented a Note to the Greek Government, stating that the allies have considered it their duty and strict humanity to transport the Serbian army as soon as possible from Albania, in order to save them from famine and destruction. Corfu alone presented the necessary facilities for transport and refitting and the Entente thought that the Greeks would not oppose the transfer of their Serbian allies, who will only make a brief stay in the island.

There is no question of an occupation and the guarantees given on that subject by the Entente apply to Corfu equally with the other portions of Greece temporarily being used by the allies.

London, January 13.—Telegrams from Athens, sent from Messina, to avoid the censorship, indicate that public opinion is turbulent and daily tending towards M. Venizelos and the allies. Disorders are reported to be breaking out at Voia, where stores were looted by the hungry crowds.

It is complained that the whole of Greece lacks coal and flour, while the lights and tram service in Athens have been greatly reduced. The populace regards these and other hardships as proof of the necessity for a more complete entente between Greece and the allies.

The Sofia correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt states that the French and British forces in the Balkans total 250,000.

Salonica, January 13.—The French have blown up the railway bridge at Demirhisar, over the River Struma, as a precautionary measure.

No Arrests Made In Robbery at Wayloo's

Detectives working on the robbery at Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., announced no arrests yesterday. The management of the store admits that it is most probable that the robbery was committed by one of the employees. A check was made yesterday which disclosed that a little over \$4,200 had been taken in addition to \$500 worth of jewelry belonging to one of the Chinese employees.

INFLECT TWO DEFEATS ON GERMANS IN WEST

Poison-Gas Blown Back On
Them; French Gunners Turn
Occasion to Account

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 13.—The official communique issued yesterday evening stated: Two sea-planes dropped eight bombs on Dunkirk, today, doing insignificant damage.

Our artillery wrecked the German trenches and works north of the Aisne and in the Champagne. The Germans blew up a mine at Hill 285 in the Argonne, producing a vast crater, where fighting proceeded all day. The French strongly occupied the southern edge of the crater.

The Germans attempted an attack with poison-gas between the Argonne and the Meuse. The French curtains of fire prevented the Germans from emerging from their trenches.

Our artillery fire played havoc with the German positions on the heights of the Meuse.

The communique this afternoon stated: The Germans sustained two minor defeats in the region of the Somme and in the Champagne.

It appears that the German poison-gas at Forges blew back to the enemy trenches, owing to a change in the direction of the wind. The French batteries at the same time bombarded the Germans very violently.

London, January 13.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: On Tuesday night, we raided some hostile trenches east of Armentieres. A score of the enemy were disposed of and a machine-gun emplacement blown up. The party then returned, bringing two prisoners with them.

Artillery was active on both sides, about Vermelles, Wicelje and Pilken.

The enemy exploded a mine near Givency and followed it up with a bombing attack, which was repulsed. Today, there was some hostile shelling at Givency, but, generally, the situation was quieter.

Four of our aeroplanes sent out yesterday have not returned.

CHELMSFORD FOR INDIA (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 13.—The Times states that it is generally believed that Lord Chelmsford will succeed Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India.

Little Disaster Result Of British Air Raid

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 12.—A telegram from Amsterdam attributes the explosion at Lille to a British air-raid.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 12.—The Leith steamer Traquair (1,067 tons) has been sunk. The crew were saved.

CONSCRIPTION BILL READ SECOND TIME BY 431 VOTES TO 39

27 Radicals, 10 Labor, One
Independent, One Nation-
alist in Minority

IRISHMEN WANT IT

Ulster M. Ps. Will Move
For Extension to In-
clude Ireland

MINERS ARE HOSTILE

Delegates Oppose Bill Tho'
Majority in Association
Signify Approval

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 13.—The House of Commons passed the second reading of the Compulsory Military Service Bill by 431 votes to 39. When the result of the division was known, there was a scene of uproarious enthusiasm and wild cheering.

The minority included Mr. John Burns. It consisted of 27 Radicals, 10 Laborites, one Independent and one Nationalist.

The Irish-Unionist members of the House of Commons have decided to bring in an amendment, when the Bill is in the committee stage, to make it apply to Ireland.

Mr. Ellis Griffith, Liberal Member for Anglesey, attacked the opponents of the Compulsory Service Bill. He had been told that he was acting against the traditions of his party. He cared nothing for the traditions of his party, but he cared for the interests of his country. Lord Kitchener had said that the men were necessary for victory. Did the opponents of the Bill not want victory?

He emphasized that he could not understand the attitude of the Irish party and the Labor party. Both of them used measures of compulsion, namely, the boycott and strikes, to compel men to join their unions, but, when men were compelled to join the army, they called it treason.

Mr. John Dillon, Nationalist M.P. for East Mayo, declared that Ireland desired to maintain adequate numbers for the army. He was convinced that Ireland would have no cause to be ashamed of the part she played in the war.

Sir J. Simon Opposes

Sir John Simon emphasized the desire of opponents of the Bill to see the nation as strong and as united as possible. They opposed the Bill because they did not believe it would conduce to this, but, if it passed, he hoped its opponents would unite in seeing that it was effective.

Mr. Asquith fully agreed with the academic arguments brought forward by Sir John Simon on the evils of compulsion and the superiority of voluntary service, but Sir John Simon had lost sight of the actual state of affairs. "We are at war—a war in which not only our existence, but all the ideals mentioned by Sir John Simon are at stake."

He appealed to the House, even now, to pass the Bill without dissent, which would be the most effective blow possible at this moment for the victory of their cause.

Mr. Asquith said that it was not intended that membership of anti-conscription and kindred fellowships should constitute a claim for exemption from military service.

Mr. R. L. Outhwaite asked, in the event of compulsory service, would a moratorium be introduced for conscripts' rents and other debts?

Monthly Wastage 15 Per Cent

Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, said that he did not think a moratorium could be limited to such cases. He added that it was estimated that military wastage during the current year would be fifteen per cent. per month.

Mr. W. M. R. Fringle (Liberal) announced that, in view of Mr. Asquith's grave appeal, he and his friends withdrew their opposition.

On the contrary, Mr. P. Snowden (Labor) insisted on a division.

Mr. Arthur Henderson (Labor), winding up the debate, said that the Premier had given assurances in the

Reparation Demanded For Chihuahua Outrage

Lansing Calls on Carranza For
Prompt Punishment of Ban-
dits; 19 Persons Slain

Reuter's Service

Washington, January 13.—Secretary of State Lansing has demanded that President Carranza shall promptly punish the bandits who committed the massacre at Chihuahua.

El Paso, January 13.—Thomas Holmes, the only American to escape from the massacre at Chihuahua, says that nineteen persons were murdered. There were three hundred bandits. Holmes bolted when he was asked to undress.

EXPULSION OF INDIA'S ALIENS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 12.—The British India s.s. Golconda, with 500 enemy aliens from India on board, arrived at Tilbury, today. Her passengers were not allowed to land, but will be transferred to the Flushing boat.

The Weather

South to west winds. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 51.5 and the minimum 29.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 30.9 and 15.3.

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Seachuen Road.

FIXTURES—Electric light and combination, all new; half price, 325 E. Avenue
Park Road.

name of the entire Cabinet, making it possible for him to remain in the Government, which was regarded at home and abroad as a symbol of the unity of the nation. He had the authority of Lord Kitchener for stating that they required immediately not only the unmarried and married men who had attested, but also the whole available fraction, whether large or small, of the 651,000 men with whom the Bill dealt.

The Bill would encourage their allies, showing that Britain was willing to break away from a great tradition and throw everything into the scale to secure victory. He repudiated the story of a plot in the Cabinet to secure compulsory service and mentioned that it was he who suggested the re-opening of the Derby groups, the members in the Cabinet favoring compulsory service readily assenting to his suggestion.

He saw in the Bill none of the insidious menaces to industrial freedom of which so much had been heard. The laboring classes never hesitated to apply compulsion wherever the state of a particular class or trade required it. Then why object to compulsion to save the nation?

"Must Have the Men Now"

He concluded: "We must have the men and we must have them now to be ready for the field in 1916."

The Labor conference and Mr. Asquith spent ninety minutes yesterday in discussion, chiefly of the possible use of the Compulsory Military Service Bill against members of trade unions. Mr. Asquith gave the fullest assurances that such a use of the Bill would be entirely against the intentions of the Government and offered to consider favorably any safeguards they liked to propose.

A statement made with reference to the resignations of the Labor Ministers says that, after a discussion with Mr. Asquith, the Labor members of the House of Commons and the National Labor Executive considered the statement made by the Premier. As a conference of the party will be held at Bristol, at the end of the month, when the whole subject will be discussed, it was decided to withdraw the resignations of the Labor Ministers meanwhile.

The representatives of the Miners Federation met in London to consider their attitude towards the Compulsory Military Service Bill. The proceedings were private, but it was officially announced that the delegates by an overwhelming majority, are against the Compulsory Military Service Bill. It has been decided to call a further meeting of the Federation, to consider future action, in the event of the Bill passing the House of Commons.

A plebiscite of the Miners Association shows a large majority in favor of the Bill.

The delegates representing the South Wales Miners Union have voted by 211 to 35 against the Bill. Prominent Liberal members of the House of Commons have formed an organization, whose object is the prosecution of the war by the most vigorous means possible.

DUKE DECORATES MIKADO
Ruler's Pacific Service to the China Press
Tokio, January 13.—Grand-Duke Michaelovitch has arrived to convey the Tsar's congratulations to the Emperor on the occasion of his coronation. He was met at the station by the Emperor and the Princes Fushimi and Kanin and all high officials. He received the Diplomatic Corps in the afternoon and dined with the Emperor at the Palace in the evening.

The Grand Duke was received in audience at the Palace, today. The ceremony was a most brilliant one. He presented the Order of St. Andrew's to the Emperor of Japan and the Order of St. Catherine to the Empress.

The Emperor thanked him most cordially and decorated him with the Order of the Chrysanthemum. A banquet followed. During the toasts, the Emperor emphasized the increasing respect and confidence between Japan and Russia.

The Grand Duke said that Japan's immense sympathy and assistance to Russia during the war had evoked unbounded gratitude in Russia and guaranteed a lasting friendship between the two Empires.

FRANCE NETS £600,000,000
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 13.—The complete returns of the French loan show a total of over £600,000,000.

10,000 Rebels Are At Canton

(Continued from Page 1)

went down the other day with a large quantity of ammunition. On Thursday the Chao Ho left for the South upon urgent appeal from Gen. Lung Chi-kuang.

Papers Lose Postal Privileges
The Chung Hua Hsin Pao and the China Times are the only local Chinese dailies which keep the Republican calendar. Their postal licenses have been cancelled. They are very popular locally.

Chingputang Against Yuan
The members of the Chingputang (Progressive Party) in Japan sent the following telegram to the provincial Chingchuns: "Yuan Shih-k'ai revolts against the Republic and makes himself the Emperor. We will never recognize him and will do our utmost against him."

Canton Republicans Write To the Foreign Consuls

The following is the translation of a manuscript sent by the so-called Canton Republican Army to all the foreign Consulates in Kwangtung:

"We beg to announce to your Excellency that this country established the Republican government after the downfall of the Manchu Monarchy, which resulted from the Revolution which broke out in Wu-chang. This was due to the desire of the people to reform a corrupt government."

"Monarchy is the fountain of disturbance in Chinese history. China has had 24 dynasties. Minor troubles happened in every decade and serious troubles in every generation. Trouble followed trouble and war followed war."

"Therefore, as soon as the revolutionary flags were raised up, your country favored us by deciding to keep neutral, and as soon as the formal government was established, your country formally recognized it."

"But Yuan Shih-k'ai after taking over his office as President of the Republic of China has not respected the constitution of the country and has despised his oaths. And now he has fabricated the people's opinion in order to seize and usurp high position. He wishes to make his one family of glory. The people hate him and God is angered with him. Moreover, the friendly nations have given him warning, but he hears not, using various tricks to cheat both inside and outside people. Indeed, such deeds have made him unworthy to remain any longer in his position."

"We, therefore, now organize our army to punish him, with the aim to reform his corrupt government. Our friendship towards the foreign countries is sincere and true and will bring your country and this country to warmer and closer ties."

Men from Other Fields Brought Up

(Continued from Page 1)

the night of January 8, although confronted by a heavy enemy artillery fire, crept up to a bridge, joining the right bank of the River Arhava with one of the islands occupied by the Turks. The scouts destroyed the bridge and returned safely.

London, January 12.—Apart from an affair in the vicinity of the Ponevieve railway, where Russian scouts cut two rows of wire entanglements and then dislodged the Germans from some trenches with hand-grenades, the Russian communique today reports only small encounters between reconnoitering parties at various points of the western front. On the other hand, the Austrian communique reports very fierce fighting on the Bessarabian frontier, the Russians, after an intense artillery preparation, making six attacks between three o'clock in the afternoon and ten at night.

26,474 German Males Interned in Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 13.—Mr. Herbert Samuel stated in Parliament that the number of German males in Great Britain at the time of the outbreak of the war was 32,028, of whom 26,474 were interned.

Daughter of Britain's Premier Weds



Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of Premier Herbert Asquith and Mrs. Asquith, was married recently to her father's secretary and right-hand man, Bonham Carter.

The wedding was to have taken place some time ago, but was postponed on account of Miss Asquith's illness, contracted while nursing her brother, who was wounded at the front.

Among the many presents received by Miss Asquith was a gold inkstand and a diamond brooch, presented by parliament.

Graduation Exercises At Nanyang Railway And Mining College

The graduation exercises of the Civil Engineering Department of the Nanyang Railway and Mining College took place yesterday afternoon at its largely filled reception hall in North Szechuen Road Extension. The program was opened by the students singing, "Forward Brothers," their college song. Dr. Wu Ting-fang took the chair, and beside him were seated Mr. H. Von Heldenstam, Mr. A. C. Clear, Dr. Gilbert Reid, Mr. John Prentice, and Mr. S. H. Lum, President of the College.

Dr. Wu delivered a short address in which he told how welcome he felt in taking the chair. He spoke of the progressiveness of the young engineers of China, whom he wished every success, and moreover added that it was a great honor for him to present their diplomas, which they had earned by hard and diligent work.

President Lum then briefly reported the events of the year, both in Chinese and English. He said that by the kind permission of Mr. Clear, the students were able to visit the Railway workshop, and there they practised various experiments. He was glad to say that the work done was, not only in his own opinion, but in that of Mr. Von Heldenstam, and others, of high merit, and he emphasized that the students were very zealous for work, and that at one time they went out in a pouring rain, and learned how to construct a bridge.

Many of them lived miles away, but nevertheless they never hesitated to go on any journey to gain experience. At Chingkiang they had done good work, and he added that one of the students, San Yui-kai, had turned out an invention that won Mr. von Heldenstam's praise and encouragement. It was the first invention in China by a Chinese engineer student.

Mr. Von Heldenstam then spoke. He told the students to keep in mind the advice that he gave them. First he said it was of importance that they should always keep on studying, and also that they should spare no effort to learn all about the latest inventions. He also said that the students should attempt small jobs at first, and that a foreman, or even an ordinary workman should never be despised. He spoke of the great resources of China, and said that the profession they were entering would be of lasting benefit to them.

The President of the Kiangsu Board of Education then spoke in Chinese. He was heartily applauded. Dr. Gilbert Reid followed with congratulations to the students, after which they received their diplomas. The program ended with a song, after which the visitors were provided with tea, and the work of the students was then exhibited, proving on the whole, that young China is full of promise and that it will not be long before these young men will be taking leading parts in their profession.

School of Commerce Of Y.M.C.A. Holds Its Closing Exercises

One thousand persons attended the closing exercises of the School of Commerce of the Young Men's Christian Association which were held in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall last night. The platform was occupied by the faculty of twenty odd teachers and the speakers for the evening.

In the chair was Dr. C. H. Wang, the former Minister of Justice, who is the Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. The Shanghai Taoyin, represented by Mr. N. Y. Yang and the main speaker of the evening was Judge C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China. The program was as follows:—

Welcome Address Assistant Educational Director Y. S. Chuck.

Address, Mr. N. Y. Yang, representing the Shanghai Taoyin.

Address, Judge C. S. Lobingier.

English Essay by Yih Da-nyi.

Recitation by Ying Shu-kwe.

English Essay by Van Ye-sung.

Announcements by Y. S. Chuck.

Distribution of Diplomas by Chairman.

Typewriting Contest by Students blind-folded.

Gymnastic Exhibition by Evening School Class.

Motion Pictures.

Mr. Yang, representing the Taoyin spoke in Chinese putting emphasis on the importance of education in the new business life of China. Judge Lobingier spoke on "The Value of Time" dwelling especially upon the importance of the use of spare time and illustrating his address by examples from the lives of Franklin and Lincoln, two of the greatest Americans.

As Director of Studies, Mr. O. Z. Li spoke of the progress of the School of Commerce and the Hour-a-Day School which this semester enrolled 661 students. The classes held this term were Business Arithmetic, Commercial Practice, English (4 years course) German, Mandarin, Chinese Classics, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, and Typewriting. The second semester of the year begins on February 24.

The graduating class this year consisted of 11 in the Typewriting course, 4 in Bookkeeping, 2 in Chinese Classics and 17 in English. These students received their certificates from the hands of the Chairman.

The gymnastic exhibition given by the members of the Evening School gym class created much interest. It is the first term when students of the evening classes have had their own special class. The work done on the parallel bars was much to their credit.

Mandates

Mr. C. P. Chow, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, has been given a second class Chia-Ho decoration. Hsu Kuo-liang, Superintendent of the Woosung-Shanghai Police, is given the Third Class Wan Hu decoration, and promoted at the same time to the title of Junior General of the Army.

Liu Yu-chai is given the Third Order of Wan-Hu decoration. Soo Chien has been rewarded with a second class Chia-Ho decoration and is promoted to the title of Junior General of the Army.

A petition submitted by Neu Chuang-sen, Director-General of the National Tobacco and Wine Bureau, requesting the appointment of Tong Chai-heng, Wong Yuen-chang, Yu Kung-hou, and Lien Shen to be Acting Chiefs of the provincial Tobacco and Wine Tax of Chekiang, Hupeh, Fengtien and Hiehlungkiang has been approved.

KITCHENER VISITS KING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 13.—Yesterday evening, Lord Kitchener had an audience with the King, which lasted for an hour.

Chinese Press Reports

The China Times: Many of the provincial Chingchuns have asked the government to permit them to recruit new soldiers to punish Yunnan, but they demand that the government should pay the expenses.

The Ministry of Communications has despatched an urgent telegram to the provincial authorities that special officers be appointed to protect the railways.

The Military Commissioner of Kweichow on account of the entering of the Northern troops into the province, has sent a telegram to the Generalissimo's Office stating that should the Northern troops make trouble, he will not take the responsibility of maintaining order of the province.

Five days ago the Bank of China received a telegram from its Branch at Chungking reporting that the Yunnan Republican Army had arrived at Chungpehsa and that the Chungking people are disturbed. No further telegram has been received.

General Tsao Kan's army has arrived at Chungking.

The financial situation in Yunnan was very difficult before independence was declared, but Tsai Ao, Hsiung Keh-wu, Li Lieh-chun and others paid the government officers and the troops.

Kwangsi actually declared independence on the 8th inst.



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GERMAN INTRIGUES ON INDIAN FRONTIER ARE DEBATED IN LONDON

House of Lords Considers Plots
In Persia And
Afghanistan

BRITISH MONEY TO AID

Sir E. Grey Admits Little Con-
fidence In Persian
Gendarmerie

London, December 8.—The tale of Persia was unfolded tonight. German and Turkish agents have gone through the country suborning the gendarmerie, bribing braves, and taking advantage of any disaffected portions of the population to stir up strife with the object of dragging Persia into the war on the side of the Germanic Powers.

A British Vice-Consul has been murdered and a Consul carried into captivity. To speak colloquially, Lord Bryce asked the Government, "What are you going to do about it?" in face of these insults.

The answer of Lord Crewe showed that it is being left to Russia to display actual force, our part being confined to advancing money to the Persian Government to help it to restore order within its own borders by the creation of a new home defence force.

"In the East there is nothing like force," was the counsel offered by Viscount Bryce, one of the Liberal Elder Statesmen, in denouncing the campaign of outrages in Persia which had been organised by German agents under Prince Henry of Reuss XXXI. "It calls for action as drastic as his Majesty's Government have it in their power to enforce."

At the moment he admitted the difficulty might be great in view of the coming of the snow, but, he avowed again, "if ever there was a situation which justified action this is." An attempt was being made to overthrow all Government in Persia. An eloquent plea for tenderness to be shown to the Persian nation closed an interesting speech, in which Lord Bryce reminded the Peers of Persia's long history. Twice submerged, the Persian Empire had twice risen again to greatness and power.

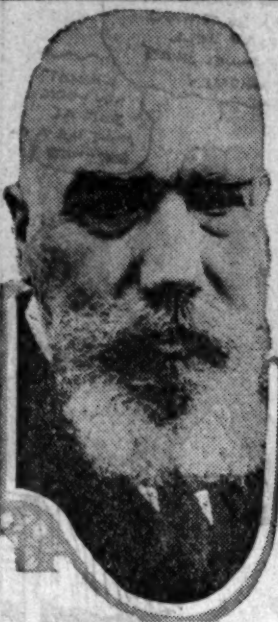
German Plots Among Afghans

Lord Crewe spoke in tones of mingled despair and admiration of the progress of the "skilful and unscrupulous propaganda" which had been carried on not only in Persia itself but also in Afghanistan and up to the very frontiers of India. The agents of Germany and Turkey had worked together hand-in-hand; they were "kindred spirits."

The object of the propaganda had been to force Persia into the conflict on the side of the Germanic Powers. To this end there had been bribery on a lavish scale; the employment of the most dangerous creatures that could be found; and, on the religious side, an appeal to the most fanatical elements of Persia. From less serious crimes and outrages they had come eventually to assassinations. A Russian bank manager at Isfahan had been killed, the British Vice-Consul at Shiraz murdered, and two British officers killed at Bushire, all these crimes being carried out by "hired braves."

It was evident, said Lord Crewe, that the neutrality of Persia was seriously threatened by these men. A new Government was formed at Teheran, and it was doing what it could to restore order, but there had been another serious affair at Shiraz, the British Consul and some repre-

Presented Allied Claims to Greece



M. DENYS COCHLIN.

Denys Cochlin, the French ministerial representative and member of the new French cabinet, who accompanied Lord Kitchener on his recent visit to the Balkans on a diplomatic mission.

It is said that an ultimatum was presented to King Constantine of Greece, demanding a guarantee that Greece would refrain from internecine Allied troops should they be forced to retreat from Serbia into Greece, and demanding other secret guarantees.

representatives of the British community having been seized and carried into captivity.

"They have been well treated," Lord Crewe conceded, "but needless to say the capture of prominent British representatives in such a manner is a grave fact, and it demands the most serious action." Elsewhere there had been danger of similar occurrences, but happily this contingency had been avoided.

"We believe it to be the genuine desire of the present Persian Government to restore order throughout the land," he said, and to assist them to do this Russian troops had been moved in considerable numbers nearer to Teheran, the capital, which was itself visibly threatened by the same agencies as had created disturbances elsewhere."

Help From Great Britain

He gave the assurance that the presence of Russian troops in Northern Persia and of British troops in Bushire did not menace the independence of Persia, which, which our action was designed to maintain. "We have already afforded not a little material help to Persia in the shape of advances of money, and under proper guarantee we shall be prepared to continue that assistance," announced Lord Crewe, adding, "We should also be prepared to assist Persia in securing her own defence and in the creation and maintenance of a force for home defence less liable to be carried away by intrigue than the gendarmerie has unhappily in some cases proved to be."

Sir E. Grey's Reply

Mr. Dillon in the House of Commons asked Sir E. Grey what proportion of the Swedish officers and gendarmes had revolted and joined the German agents, whether the Shah's Government had allowed the Germans to transport from Teheran to Hamadan (on the road to Baghdad) a huge quantity of bombs, Maxims, rifles, cartridges, and other military supplies, and what was the nature of the undertakings offered to the Persian Government before the Russian troops began their advance on Teheran.

Sir E. Grey said that in view of recent events in Persia little reliance could be placed on the Persian gendarmerie as a whole, although it only in two districts that they had defied the Persian Government. He was confident that the Persian Government had already taken effective measures at Hamadan. The Russian troops had not yet entered the capital and the Persian Government had been assured that if they were instructed to do so it would only be for the purpose of protecting life and property.

Mr. Dillon asked whether five years ago the gendarmerie was not organised under Major Stokes and that the British Government insisted upon his withdrawal. No answer was given.

GEN. MacMAHON CITED AS A HERO BY JOFFRE

His Sire Surrendered Army at
Sedan But His Gallantry
Wins

ARTILLERY HOLDS GERMANS

Paris Reports Enemy Unable
To Establish Itself In
New Offensive

Paris, December 9.—General orders today reveal that one French General who charged at the head of his men in the great fight in Champagne last September, and who played a leading role in driving the Germans out of their trenches and forcing them back three miles, was the son of the man who surrendered the armies of France to the Germans on the field of Sedan in 1870.

The name of Patrice de MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, son of the last of the Marshals of France, Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic, though vanquished at Sedan, today was cited in orders by Gen. Joffre for conspicuous gallantry on the field of battle.

Ardor Inspired Men

"As General of division," says the official order, "he inspired his men with such ardor by his example that they carried several lines of trenches and gained in all nearly five kilometers (nearly three miles) of ground."

The Duke of Magenta (a title bestowed upon his father by Napoleon III. as a reward for the brilliant victory won there over the Austrians in 1859) is descended from an Irish family which emigrated to France in the times of James II. The name of MacMahon has been conspicuous in the military annals of France for the last two hundred years, and the present head of the house, before the present war, served with distinction in Madagascar and in Cochinchina. His wife was the Princess Marguerite of Orleans.

Artillery Holds Germans

Today's official reports by the War Office tell of artillery and mine fighting, with the continued prosecution of the French counter-attack in Champagne, where the Germans, it is stated, now hold only part of the advanced trenches, and have been prevented by the French artillery from establishing themselves.

"At Les Eparges (on the heights of the Meuse) there was mine fighting," the night statement says. "A group of enemy workers were buried by the explosion of one of our mines. In the region of Roye we effectively shelled a German battery."

"Our counter-attacks east of Butte de Souain have continued to drive back our adversaries," says the afternoon statement, "who now occupy only a portion of the advanced trenches. Our batteries, by their constant fire, are preventing the enemy from establishing himself there." The report also says a German ammunition depot was blown up by shell-fire near St. Souplet.

Montenegro Wants Peace, Berlin Hears

King Pleads Exhaustion, But
Allies Threaten to Break
Off Relations

Berlin, December 8 (via wireless).—"According to despatches received by the Frankfurter Zeitung," says the Overseas News Agency, "Montenegro has expressed a desire for a separate peace."

"King Nicholas, according to the despatches, personally told the Entente Ambassadors that Montenegro was exhausted. The Ambassadors replied that in event of a separate peace they would break off diplomatic relations and cease giving assistance to Montenegro."

American Church in Berlin Makes Exiled Woman Pastor's Aide



REV. GERTRUDE VON PETZOLD.

Berlin, December 9.—New honors have just been conferred upon the Rev. Gertrude von Petzold, the Unitarian minister. After having been expelled from England, where she spent eighteen years preaching the Gospel, she has been appointed assistant pastor of the American church in Berlin. This is one of the most coveted church honors that could be bestowed upon a woman. She is the first of her sex ever to be appointed to such a position.

The Rev. Miss von Petzold was compelled to leave Birmingham, England, shortly after the outbreak of the war. She was born in Germany, reared in Scotland, but spent the greater part of her life in England. When she was put in charge of the Unitarian church of Narborough Road, Leicester, she was the first woman appointed to a pastorate in England.

The Rev. von Petzold has visited the United States and is well known there. She applied for British naturalization papers but failed to qualify owing to a visit to America between the time of her application and the date of taking the final oath.

GEN. CASTELNAU CHIEF OF FRENCH WESTERN ARMY

Brilliant Soldier Also Called By
Joffre To Be Chief
Of Staff

Paris, Dec. 13.—General Noel-Marie Joseph Edouard de Castelnau de Castelnau has been appointed Chief of Staff under General Joffre for the armies of North-Eastern France, better known as the western front, in consequence of the latter's promotion to the supreme command of all the French armies.

General Castelnau, who has been closely associated with General Joffre for many years, was in command of the Second Army of Lorraine at the beginning of hostilities. After the battle of the Marne he was given command of the army of the Somme.

It was largely due to General Castelnau's talents as a tactician that the Germans were defeated in the race to Calais. He has since held the command in Champagne, and the great offensive of September 25 was carried out under his direction.

General Castelnau is much esteemed

by his men, by whom he is known as "the man of duty." He is a born leader of men. At the beginning of the war he had five sons with the colors. Two have been killed and one seriously wounded. The death of one was announced to him while he was dictating an order. After a minute's silence he straightened himself up and bravely continued the interrupted message.

According to L'Espresso, when General Castelnau's promotion was decided on, the President sent for General Gallieni, Minister of War, and asked him to name the general who in his opinion was the most capable. Without hesitation, the Minister of War replied: "Castelnau."

"And after him?"

"Castelnau."

"But after him?"

"Castelnau."

A Little Man of 64

General Castelnau comes of a great military family. Born in 1851, he was educated at the Jesuit College of Saint Gabriel, and entered the military school of Saint Cyr on the eve of the war of 1870 with Germany. He joined his regiment, the 26th, in October 1870, and fought with distinction on the Loire and against the Commune. In 1913 General Joffre summoned him to Paris to become Chief of the General Staff.

On the outbreak of the present war he was placed in command of the army of Lorraine, and fought a furious and protracted battle at the Grand Couronné in September, inflicting a severe defeat of extreme importance on the enemy.

General Castelnau is short and in appearance has something reminiscent of Lord Roberts; he wears a moustache and imperial.

Reasons For the Step

The following official statement was issued here tonight:—

It has always been admitted that forces acting in the same theater of operations should be united under a single command, but the experience of the present war proves that this unity of direction is necessary even when the forces are distributed on several fronts. It becomes indispensable when several Allied armies have to concert their views for the adoption of a single plan applicable to all the theaters of operations.

The text of the decrees on the conduct of great units and the service of a campaign which only contemplated action by theaters of operations must therefore be enlarged under the influence of events. It was this necessity which led to the decrees of the present month by

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which General Joffre, while retaining the direct command of the armies of the east and north-east, had entrusted to him the superior direction of our armies on all the fronts.

TURKS ADVANCE ON ADEN

Sultan's Forces Are Marching on
British Post

London, December 9.—Turkish forces are advancing on Aden, the British port and coaling station near the entrance to the Red Sea, according to a Turkish official statement reaching here from Amsterdam by the Central News Agency.

"Between Mahadi and Aden successful fighting occurred," the statement says. "The Turks are advancing on Aden."

[No such town as Mahadi appears on the maps of Southern Arabia, but the town of Wahidi is near the southern coast, about 200 miles east of Aden. Aden is about 165 miles east of the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, the southern entrance to the Red Sea. These straits are about thirty miles wide and guarded on the east by the British, on the west by French Somaliland.]

No alarm is felt here because of a Turkish advance on Aden, as the fortifications of the port and town are considered impregnable.

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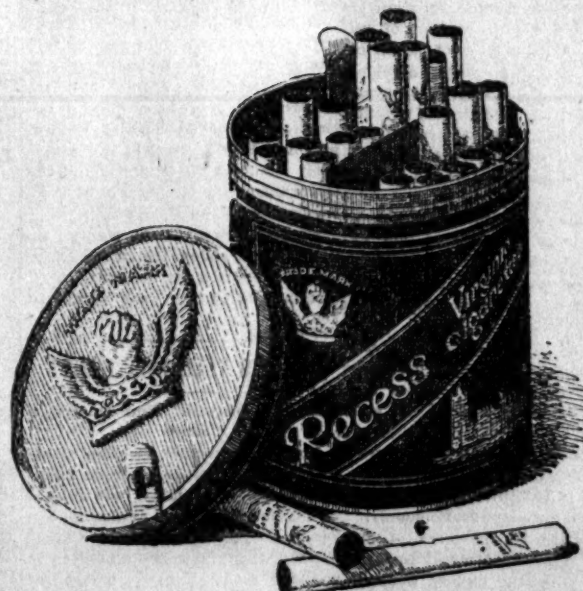
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New American Laws Made Imperative by the Big War

Attorney General Recommends Measures to Guard Neutrality and Punish Bomb-Plotters and Parole Breakers

Washington, December 11.—Increased facilities for keeping the United States from being drawn into the maelstrom of the European War and more specific authority for the punishment of persons who jeopardize American neutrality are the principal needs of the arm of the Government to be met by the present Congress, according to the recommendations contained in the annual report of Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory which was laid before Congress today.

The Attorney General lays especial stress on the many dangers to our neutrality which lie in wait around every corner and emphasizes the present helplessness of the Government in putting a stop to the conspiracies, counter-conspiracies, bomb plots, filibustering expeditions and the score of other crimes, the repeated commission of which by foreigners and agents of foreign governments, he says, has harassed the United States since the outbreak of the European conflict.

The added burden of neutrality worries has not lessened internal problems, however, the Attorney General says. His report urges that the laws against monopolies and the statutes as to other business matters be tightened, and recommends reforms in connection with the judiciary, and with the operation of federal prisons.

An unmistakable outgrowth of the Pay bomb plot which Government agents unearthed at New York is the Attorney General's recommendation that "it should be specifically made a crime against the United States to place bombs or other explosives on vessels sailing from the ports of the United States."

Arising out of the breaking of their parole by internal German officers and men of the interned German warships Prinz Eitel and Kronprinz Wilhelm at Norfolk, Va., comes the recommendation in the report that "it should be made a crime against the United States for any person to escape or attempt to escape from an interned warship of a belligerent nation; and in any event, authority should be given to some department of the Government to arrest and return any such person to the place of internment."

Reports of thefts of plans of fortifications and of data of military value prompted the Attorney General to ask legislation to punish spies engaged upon this work. The present statutes are vague and of little force, he says.

The Attorney General reports that there is at present no adequate law under which the Government may seize and retain arms and ammunition which are being exported or which there is reason to believe are about to be exported in violation of the President's proclamation of an embargo on shipments of arms to Mexico. Neither is there any adequate law for the seizure of arms intended for the outfitting of a military expedition. The Attorney General recommends that authority be given the United States to make such seizure.

These matters require immediate attention, says Mr. Gregory, but he adds that "questions have arisen which show the need of a revision of the statute law bearing on our international relations."

The work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with neutrality cases, says the report, has "steadily increased and it is still increasing."

The Attorney General asks appropriations for the next fiscal year to the extent of \$11,107,546, an increase of \$437,227 over last year's supply.

In reporting on the work of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General points out that the highest tribunal gradually is falling behind in its work. In 1904 there were 282 Supreme Court cases not disposed of at the close of the term in 1914 the number had increased to 535.

Attorney General Gregory especially urges the enactment of an amendment to the Commodities Clause of the Interstate Commerce Act "which will prohibit a railroad from transporting in interstate commerce articles which it manufactured or produced or which were manufactured or produced by any corporation controlled by it or affiliated with it by having the same controlling stockholders, irrespective of whether such railroad or such controlled or affiliated corporation has an interest in the articles at the time of transportation." The Attorney General

Against Foreign Plotters

That it be made a specific crime to place a bomb on a vessel sailing from the United States.

That it be made a crime for any person to escape or attempt to escape from an interned warship.

That more stringent statutes be enacted against persons spying on our fortifications.

That the government be given power to seize arms believed about to be exported in violation of an embargo.

That the whole statute law bearing on our international relations be revised.

says the railroads and big coal companies now have little difficulty in evading the commodities clause through the use of interlocking directorates and stock control of subsidiary corporations. The legislation is aimed at the combination which the Department alleges exists between the coal carrying railroads and the coal companies of the country, principally in the east.

Other recommendations of the Attorney General include:

Amendment of law to permit federal warrants to apply to all jurisdictions in the United States, thus doing away with cumbersome removal proceedings.

Appointment of a presiding judge in courts where the judge has passed the age of seventy years and declines to retire, thus providing an active administrator of justice to supersede a jurist who cannot be removed during good behavior.

Unification of rules governing compensation of clerks and other court officers and fixing uniform rules of procedure.

Making it a crime against the United States to kill a Federal officer; under existing law it is a crime against the United States to "assault, beat or wound," but not to kill such an officer.

Revision and simplification of the Juvenile Court laws for the District of Columbia.

The erection of a new building for the Department of Justice, the present remodeled residence structures being occupied constituting a fire menace to lives of employees and to valuable records.

Enactment of legislation making it a crime to send letters threatening life or property through the mails.

Removing uncertainty in the statutes as to punishment for thefts from Government property.

The extension of the statute of limitations from one year to three in bankruptcy cases.

Authorization for the appearance of stenographers before Grand Juries.

Revision of laws relating to appraisal of goods at ports of entry and appeals from appraisals.

Revision of court practices to substitute a salary system for a free system of compensation for clerks of courts.

Legislation providing for the employment of convicts at Federal prisons. Prisoners could advantageously manufacture supplies for the Government and a portion of their earnings be given their families.

Four hundred and eighty six indictments under the white slave law are reported for the year. Convictions during the year numbered 302.

THIEF'S TELL-TALE HANDS

Ruse To Discover Who Opened a Safe

London, December 8.—How Cardinal Bourne, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, was robbed by his butler was told at the London Sessions yesterday when Claude Firman, thirty-five, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for stealing six £1 notes and one 10s. note belonging to the Rev. Father George Coote, Ambrosden-avenue, S.W.

Firman had been employed as the cardinal's butler since 1913. At various times money had been missed, and in consequence Detective-Sergeant Gooding smeared the door handles of the safe with an aniline dye which could not be washed off. When arrested Firman looked at his hands and said, "Is that how you found it out? I am sorry."

In the man's possession were found fourteen keys, and there was no doubt, it was stated, that with this assortment the prisoner could open any cupboard and drawer in the cardinal's house.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



SOLDIER DESCRIBES THE WAR TO HIS LITTLE SON

How a Battle Starts and How It Finishes; Potting At Aeroplanes

London, December 13.—The following letter was written by a British army officer in France to his nine-year-old son, who had asked his father what a real battle line was like:

My dear Brian,—You would like to know what a real battle line is like. In the distance you see a hill and on the right some woods. Some farm-houses, one or two still intact, and others mere heaps of brick, lie dotted about. Near you on the right is a battery hidden under bushes and earthworks. Nearer you still are the dug-outs in which the men live underground.

In the distance is a German anchored balloon watching the country. On the right and overhead is an aeroplane.

Beyond the hill and the woods are the trenches in which the infantry face the German infantry, also in trenches. Somewhere near the trenches and where he can see them well and the country on the German side are the artillery observation officers, who telephone directions to the batteries and direct their fire where they want. All this is done very accurately on a special system called registration, by which having once hit a target you can always go on hitting it or anything near it.

For instance, yesterday when I was directing the battery at one of these places a German put up a tin on a pole and waved it about in the air in his trench. I saw this, told one gun what angle to lay at and the range, and the next moment the shell arrived and the tin went up in the air. What happened in the trench I don't know, but the shell burst in it. One burst in ours this morning and killed one man and wounded two others. So they can do damage.

Trenches Lively at Night

The trenches are very lively places at night when a lot of rifle fire is always going on, and one side or the other sends out patrols or snipers to peep over the other's trenches and shoot men; and the trench mortars get busy and send over high explosive bombs, or someone more daring than others crawls out and throws hand grenades into the trench.

Behind these front trenches are other trenches, which lead in a zig-zag way to the front, or hold more men ready to help if the front trench is attacked. This is really the nastiest place to be in because the German artillery are always ready to shoot at them, and do shoot at them when there is any excitement.

Hidden all along the trenches are

machine-guns which fire flankwise and are very destructive. Then come the artillery, and behind them again the big guns—the very big ones of which drop shells a tremendous distance and blow blocks of houses to bits. They say one of ours not long ago dropped a big shell into the middle of an infantry regiment—a German one—and blew 500 of them into little bits. Dotted about around the country where they are most needed are the anti-aircraft guns, whose shooting at "birds," as they call the aeroplanes, is very pretty—and very bad.

One sees an aeroplane in the middle of a lot of white blobs of smoke—of bursting shells—but although I have seen two falls from the machine-gun fire of another aeroplane, I have not yet seen any good shooting of the guns, either our own or German.

Away back behind all these are the aerodromes and captive balloons of our own watching the front, where all the roads are busy with motor transport feeding the firing line with grub and ammunition. You would never think how many men and how much transport are necessary to do all this properly.

That is the curious thing in war. Up in this firing line where we are there are mud and shells and rifle fire and discomfort; and a little way back where the shells rarely, if ever, go, and certainly not very far back, the army lives in comfort, the officers in nice warm houses with fires looked after by soldier servants, and all the table and living arrangements one gets at home.

Safer Than London

Farther back still, of course, so far as danger is concerned, I think it is safer than London since Zep- pelins took to bombing it.

A battle starts with terrific artillery bombardment, sometimes for days, and when the enemy's trenches are absolutely destroyed and their men dazed with the rain of high explosives and gas and bombs the infantry charge across.

Sometimes the machine guns have not been knocked out and they take a big toll of life, and always there are plenty of men whom the bombardment fails to knock out.

There is never a soul to be seen. There is only a terrible rear of guns and explosions, and the perpetual snapping of rifles and rattle of machine guns. There is a view of some broken walls, trees without leaves or branches, and trenches everywhere.

You would think there was no life anywhere if it were not for the row, and yet one knows that if you put up a head a thousand eyes will see it and half a thousand fingers pull a trigger.

Some men near me the other day put up a dummy on the parapet and before you could say Jack Robinson two shells and heaven knows how many bullets had been fired at it. Men are always being killed and yet

they will put up their heads and look over the parapets instead of using a periscope.

It is all very destructive, very costly, and very useless, war, but it brings out all that is best in men. No doubt it is for a good purpose which we do not realize at present, when we only see the ruin and the killing and the waste.

Sometimes the world wants cleaning like the pistons of a motor to make it run smoothly, and this is the way it comes about. You boys later on will reap the benefit of it all.

Heavy War Cargoes Taken by the Adriatic And Baltic to Europe

New York, December 10.—Almost 18,000 tons of cargo was carried by the White Star liner Adriatic when she sailed for Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon, and she was said to have had the largest amount of war munitions taken from here by any vessel since the war started. Some of the items on her manifest were: Five thousand nine hundred and seventy-three cases of empty shells, 508 cases of cartridge cases, 2,100 cases of cartridges, 14 cases of gun barrels, 6 cases of rifles, 17,970 plates of spelter, 2,158 pigs of lead, 120 barrels of nickel blanks, 367 cathodes of copper, 12,879 ingots of copper, 2,434 bars of copper, 854 bundles of shovels, 28 cases of trenching heads, 450 reels of barbed wire, 931 bundles of wire, 52 aeroplanes, 5 tractors, 156 automobiles and 3,300 barrels of lubricating oil. Large quantities of brass and steel also were carried.

The liner Baltic, which sailed a few days earlier, carried 82 aeroplanes and 93 automobiles in addition to the following remarkable assortment of munitions: 22,423 cases empty shells; 792 cases cartridge cases; 1,800 cases cartridges; 30 cases steel gun barrels; 2,759 cases fuses; 1 case rifles; 23 cases bayonets; 2,038 pieces steel; 114 cases forgings; 2,869 pieces forgings; 93 barrels brass blanks; 70 barrels nickel blanks; 488 bundles steel; 64 brass tubes; 2,144 pigs of lead; 11,580 copper ingots; 730 cases brass disks; 985 cases brass rods; 272 copper tubes; 2,848 bars copper; 3,556 reels barbed wire; 402 cases sheet brass; 33,360 plates spelter; 350 bundles wire rope; 278 rubber tires; 490 cases harness; 214 cases rubber boots; 2,767 barrels lubricating oil.

BOY BABY RECORD FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

London, December 8.—Birth statistics in recent months in the 36 great towns in England and Wales show an increasing excess in the number of male children born and support the popular idea that during wars the proportion of boy babies to girl babies increases above the normal average.

In the first quarter of this year, according to the Registrar-General's return just published, 1,033 males were born to 1,006 females. In the second quarter, the ninth, tenth, and eleventh months of war, the boys born were 1,043 to 1,006 girls. In the third quarter—that is, the quarter ended September 30—the number of boy births was 1,055 to 1,000 girls. The ratio is surprisingly high and beats all records. The highest proportion of male to female births since accurate statistics have been kept was 1,054 to 1,000 in 1844. The average ratio for the second and third quarters in 1912-14 was 1,037 boys to 1,000 girls.

The marriage rate in England and Wales during the quarter ended September 30 was 21.8 persons married for every 1,000 of the population, the highest rate yet recorded since the establishment of civil registration. The former record was 21.4 per 1,000 in the last quarter of 1865.

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Sporting News

Hockey

"B" Co. v. Portuguese

A League match will be played at the Polo Ground (South) between the above teams this afternoon at 3 p.m.

"B" Co. will be represented as follows:—E. G. Barnes, H. C. Pullen, F. J. W. Melville, F. J. Hawker, J. H. Crocker (Capt.), P. F. Billington, A. C. Nash, H. J. Cooper, E. F. Bothwell, T. L. Rawthorne and F. J. Brand.

The following will represent the Portuguese Hockey Association:—M. Leitao, J. Gutierrez, J. d'Almeida, V. Machado, R. Roberts, B. Vieira, F. Machado, V. O. Remedios, H. J. Encarnacao, R. Souza, and E. Leitao (Capt.).

Harlequins v. Police

This match scheduled to take place today is cancelled owing to the Police being unable to put out a team.

Harlequins "X" v. Sikhs

This match is to be played on the North Polo ground at 3 p.m. The following will represent the Harlequins "X":—G. O. Jackson, J. S. Agassiz, N. Matheson, N. O. Liddell, F. H. Ford, J. P. Cale, S. Wheeler, S. B. Sorensen, St. G. R. Clark (Captain), M. A. Annett, and J. R. Mauchan. Referee, Mr. W. J. Burke Scott.

Today's Football

Scottow Cup

The team representing the Shanghai Football Club in the first round of the Scottow Cup Competition versus the Shanghai Public School, to be played today on the S. F. C. Ground is as follows:—O. D. Rasmussen, M. Tonkin, F. S. Ward, D. Campbell, W. J. Brown, J. H. Clark, D. V. Wanostricht, W. C. G. Clifford, J. S. McEachran, A. H. Leslie, H. N. Olsen (Capt.).

S. P. S.—A. H. Remedios, B. H. Smith, A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.), R. A. Komaroff, H. J. Sanft, F. Madar, A. V. White, G. Madar, Drake, H. Stellingwerf and A. N. Other.

Referee: Mr. Wigton.

St. Xavier's F. C. v. Hanbury

To be played on the S. R. C. ground at 2.45 p.m. The following are the teams:—

St. Xavier's: Ed. J. Bretfeld, P. Olivares, F. England, V. Elliot, C. Encarnacao, V. Xavier, L. Xavier, A. Aguilar, G. Norris, G. H. Baker, A. Gutierrez.

Hanbury School: Madar, Turner, Wittsack, Kabelle, Haas, S. Emamooden, Quifery, Gifford, Peterson, Hayward and T. Emamooden. Reserves:—Smith and Klyhn.

Referee:—Mr. W. J. Moyhing. Linesman: For St. Xavier's: Mr. A. Meyer.

Golf

Play for the January medal of the Junior Golf Club, on the 8th and 9th, resulted in the following best cards:—

G. B. Stormes 39-8 81
J. A. Anderson 36-2 84
J. Tippin 37-2 85
J. G. Adams 34-8 86

The first round under match play for the championship of the Club will be played on the 16th instant.

Billiards

C. D. Komaroff, the most fancied of the new-comers to the Billiard Championship, won his first game, at the Engineers' Institute, last night, with the greatest ease. Playing E. W. Godfrey, he at one time was over 200 to the good and finished up at 600 to 476.

C. W. Porter, the first-year champion, also had an easy victory. Opposed to L. Walker, on the Country Club's table, he ran to the 600 as against 440. Porter's best break of 76 is so far the highest in the tournament. Walker made a 62.

The first round is now completed and the draw for the second round is as follows:—Capt. E. I. M. Barrett v. G. M. P. Remedios; C. D. Komaroff v. H. E. Gibson; R. P. Phillips v. Gordon Morris; C. W. Porter v. E. Brown.

Wedding

Brewer-When

Miss Constance When, daughter of Mrs. Percy When, and Mr. Herbert E. Brewer were married at the Holy Trinity Cathedral yesterday afternoon. The Rev. W. H. Price officiated. The bride was given away by Mr. E. Palmer. She wore a dress of white crepe de Chine trimmed with point de Venice lace, the train being trimmed with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of carnations and lilies of the valley.

Master Gordon Longhurst, the bride's nephew, attended her as page. Miss C. Wanstall and Miss E. Nettle were bridesmaids. Mr. H. Langley acted as best man and the ushers were Mr. Harding, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Marshall.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at No. 6, Carter Road, the home of the couple. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer left last night for Hankow, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bridegroom is of Brewer and Co., Ltd.

News Brevities

Tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock, Professor B. K. Sarkar of Calcutta will give at the International Institute in its conferences of all religions his fifth lecture on "Similarity of Religious Ideas in China and India." The special theme will be devoted to the Buddhism of China as affecting India and Japan. As the lecture will be given in English, those not familiar with Chinese may be glad to attend. Everyone who cares to attend, Chinese or foreigner, will be heartily welcomed.

We are pleased to call our readers' attention to the advertisement appearing on another page announcing approximate sailing dates to Vancouver, Canada, of the Canadian Pacific Royal Mail Steamships (hereafter to be known as Canadian Pacific Ocean Services). As surmised in these columns some months ago it will be noted that the first sailing of the company's mammoth "Empresses" will be on March 25th. We understand that the list of intending passengers is a very large one and it is suggested that those who are anticipating a trip to America or Europe prior to July 30th should make early application for accommodation.

A kerosene lamp upset by a child set fire Thursday night to a Chinese cloth shop at No. 250 Yangtsepo Road. The call received at the Central Station said that the San Sing Cotton Mill was on fire and a general alarm was sounded. The flames had been put out by the inmates and police by the time the Fire Brigade arrived.

The Oriental Press has issued a striking calendar for 1916. It is of blue cardboard with heavily embossed lettering in deeper blue and red.

There has been an epidemic of armed robberies in the Settlement recently which has caused the police to exert special effort to round up the robbers. This clean up has resulted in the arrest of 21 Chinese on highway robbery charges. The men have been taken at different times and places. Their cases have all been remanded for a special hearing.

Colonel Bray, former commandant of the S. V. C., has been stricken with fever in France and sent to a rest home for officers 10 miles behind the firing line. This information was contained in a letter received yesterday. The last letter received from the colonel contained an urgent appeal for socks for his men. He said that he wanted each trooper to have five pairs as this was the best defense against attacks of "trench feet."

Denmark opened a consulate in Harbin on January 1. The Russian consul general, Mr. W. Trautschold, has been asked to take charge.

The Tung Hsinhsiang was given judgment with costs yesterday in the British Supreme Court in its suit against the Eastern Trading Company. The action was brought on contracts between the two concerns. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson represented the plaintiffs while Mr. F. Ellis appeared for the defense. The amounts claimed were Tls. 4,958 on one contract and Tls. 750 on another. On the first contract Tls. 558 bargain money had been paid. Sir Haviland de Sausmaures, judge, entered judgments for the amounts named, the bargain money, and costs.

At the Theaters

The program at the Victoria Theater last night was devoted entirely to comedy—and comedy of the most robust sort which the Keystone film company has carried to its most ridiculous height. When the audience left it showed the effect of hours of Keystone in red eyes and noses. Several new comedies that have just been received were on the bill. Two of the best were "Hello Mabel" and "The High Spots on Broadway." The other films were "Shot in the Excitement," "How Motion Pictures are Made," "Hard Cider," "The Anglers" and "Jealous Husband." The All-Keystone program will run tonight, Sunday and Monday. For January 22nd and 23rd, the Victoria advertises the farewell performances of Horace Goldin, the magician, and his vaudeville company. Tickets may be had at Moutrie's.

Mile. Napierkowska, the famous Russian ballet dancer, appeared at the Apollo Theater last night in a new three-reel feature film called "The Phantom of His Love." To counterbalance the strong dramatic qualities of this film, the program ends with two Charlie Chaplin pictures. The first is "Charlie's Elopement" and the second "His Musical Career." The last was made with Chaplin under the Feytome management and is one of the funniest films ever photographed. The British and French War Gazettes are also shown. New songs are introduced by Miss Ada Edny who with Miss Eileen Melbourne form part of the vaudeville program. Some of their hits are "Sunshine and Roses," "Kentucky" and "Maggie McKenzle."

Oldest British Recruit



PRIVATE CHARLES FARMER.

London, December 9.—Lord Derby's recruiting campaign has not only induced the backward to come forward and enlist, but has also given hope to many patriotic but supposedly ineligible Englishmen that after all they may be allowed to fight for their country. When a man is 78 years old, for instance he would scarcely consider himself fit for a soldier's duties, yet a man that age has enlisted. He is Charles Farmer, a hero of the Crimean war, who has been out of the army for 44 years. He listened to one of Lord Derby's emissaries making a speech and was accepted. He is now a member of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. He is a native of Shrewsbury, a joiner by trade. The doctors who examined him declared him "physically sound."

NEWS AT A GLANCE

Worcester, Mass., December 14.—Delegates from many states gathered here today for the national road congress, which will continue four days. Governor David I. Walsh of Massachusetts will deliver an address of welcome.

London, December 14.—Many soldiers who otherwise would not recover are being brought back to health by the Almerice Paget Massage Corps, which at present has 700 masseuses working on invalided troops.

Paris, December 14.—In a letter found on a German taken prisoner recently occurs the following passage: "Everybody seems to be called up now for the army, even the unfit and invalids. There seem to be still heaps of people with money who manage, through bribery, to remain in garrisons." The letter was written from Breslau, September 15.

Obituary

Mr. J. B. Roza

Mr. J. B. Roza, until recently the head book-keeper of Bradley and Co., Shanghai, died yesterday morning at the General Hospital, from nervous breakdown. He had been ailing for the past six months, and had been in hospital off and on several times. Some months ago he took a trip to Japan and returned after a month's holiday, feeling much better, but during the past fortnight his disorders took a more acute turn and he was once more obliged to return to the hospital. He was only 48 years old at the time of his death.

He first came to Shanghai from Hongkong some 30 years ago, and had since been all over China and Japan.

The funeral is to take place at 8.45 this morning, from the Roman Catholic Church, Nanjing Road. Deceased leaves a widow, a son and two married daughters to mourn his loss.

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Charity Organization Committee

The Charity Organization Committee is in urgent need of funds to carry on its work. There are at present more than 60 cases entirely dependent on the relief afforded by the Committee and monthly expenditure on food and other relief is over \$1,000.

The following is a complete list of donations received since the first appeal was made:—

Mr. Edward Esra	500.00
The S'hai Tug & Lighter Co.	250.00
Messrs. Wheelock and Co.	250.00
The Asiatic Petroleum Co.	500.00
Mr. W. L. Merriman (Tls. 100) ..	136.24
Mr. H. Middleton	25.00
The Shanghai Race Club	2,000.00
Messrs. Butterfield and Swire (Tls. 250)	341.53
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. (Tls. 250) ..	341.53
Mr. E. W. Noel (Tls. 100)	136.42
Messrs. F. C. Heffer and Co.	200.00
"Kamuntings"	50.00
Mr. H. E. Arnold (Tls. 100) ..	136.42
"Ways that are dark"	20.00
Mr. J. Bennett	10.00
	4,897.14

Donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer Mr. E. L. Allen, 7a, The Bund.

Shanghai, January 15, 1916.

WINNING A V. C.

London, December 14.—Captain C. E. Bean, official representative with the Australian Expeditionary Forces in Gallipoli, describes how Lance-Corporal Keyzer, of the 1st Battalion, won the Victoria Cross.

Keyzer was one of the best bomb-throwers in the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. During fierce attacks at Lone Pine he was throwing for fifty hours almost continuously. He was sent to first one corner of the trenches, and then to another, not only throwing bombs, but constantly smothering with his coat or sandbags the enemy's bombs which had fallen in the trench. He often threw them back.

When the enemy reduced the time of the fuses he caught several bombs in the air like a cricket ball and threw them back before they burst.

Picking up or extinguishing bombs or catching them in the air was a matter of such hourly occurrence during the fights at Quinn's Post, Hill 60, and the Lone Pine that probably hundreds of cases went unmentioned, even when a man picked up half a dozen in one fight.

Germans Are Reported To Be Plotting in Spain

Conspiracies to Wreck Railways Supplying Allies Alleged

London, December 8.—El Radical, a prominent Spanish newspaper, claims that extensive German plots to destroy railway lines, bridges and tunnels in the Province of Huelva (in South-western Spain, north of Cadiz, and close to the Portuguese frontier, have just come to light, the scheme being to wreck enterprises connected with or owned by the allies.

It is stated that German money to the extent of \$500,000 is being sent to the district for the purpose of sabotage. Barcelona is named as the headquarters of the plot, which in its ramifications bears a resemblance to the conspiracies recently unearthed in the United States.

The German purpose is said to be to frustrate the export of copper from the famous Rio Tinto mine to the allied countries. Since the command of the sea passed to the allies, the Rio Tinto mine has been the scene of unusual activity.

ATTEMPT ON STATE HOUSE

Washington, January 2.—An attempt to blow up the historic Boston State House came to naught through the failure of the fuse in a bomb which had been planted in the doorway, to burn out. The bomb was discovered with the fuse charred.

Move Against Germans In Shanghai Suggested

London, December 8.—Action against the Germans who occupy treaty concessions in China is apparently under the consideration of the Government. This course was suggested by Mr. Gershom Stewart in the House of Commons last night. In view of the recent arrest of the British Consul at Shiraz by Germans and their emissaries the Government ought, he thought, to occupy the German concessions in Chinese treaty ports and put the German Consuls and officials under arrest to prevent them from conspiring in China against the interests of the British Empire and their Allies.

"That danger has not been lost sight of," said Sir E. Grey, "but I do not think it would be desirable to say more at the present."

Mr. Stewart called attention to the intrigues of the Germans even in our concession at Shanghai, and their shipment of arms and seditious literature to India.

"Having assisted in turning Germans out of their large military position at Tsintau," he added, "could not we proceed to attack them in their smaller places? Having swallowed a camel, are we not now straining at a gnat?"

Sir Edward Grey: The question is not quite so simply disposed of. The danger to which he refers is not being lost sight of—as a matter of fact, it is the subject of anxious consideration. (Cheers.)



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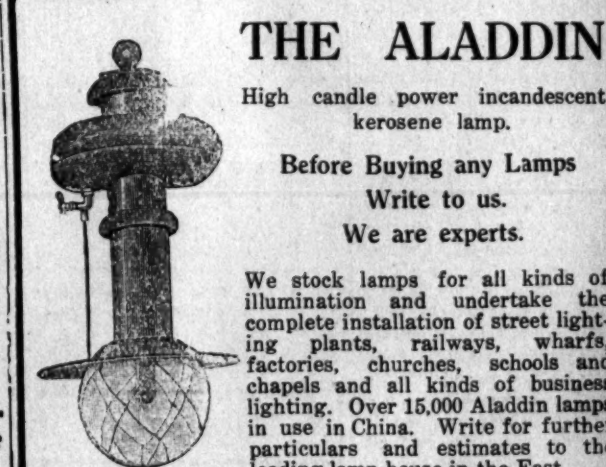
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The Chinese Section of The Rebirth of A Nation Edition is now out of the press and can be obtained at the Offices of THE CHINA PRESS, 41, Canton Road, Shanghai.

The publication is a translation into Chinese of the English Edition, issued as a supplement to THE CHINA PRESS, on October 26.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Two depressions are developing. The first one moderate, between Mongolia and Manchuria. The second a deeper one on the southern Philippines. South to west winds north of Shantung. Moderate monsoon in the south.

DEATH

Jose B. da Rosa, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, on Friday, January 14, 1916, at 5 a.m., aged 48. Funeral takes place at 8.45 a.m. on Saturday, January 15, from the Church of the Sacred Heart, Hong-kew.

S462

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 15, 1916

PROGRESSIVE AND IMPARTIAL

The Danish Agreement

(From The Times)

STRONG exception has been taken in the Press and in Parliament to an agreement recently concluded by the Foreign Office with Danish trading corporations. In a powerful letter Sir Edward Carson declares that it fills him "with deep concern and anxiety." When pressed to communicate the text of the agreement to the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that there were "insuperable public objections to laying the agreement on the table."

This attitude has declined to modify even when sundry members of Parliament divulged important provisions, which they alleged to have been already published in Germany. In a speech of some warmth Lord Robert Cecil declared that he would not "in obedience to clamor, either in Parliament or outside," do what he did not believe to be in the public interest, and that it was therefore quite impossible for him to give an adequate reply to the questions that had been put.

Sir Edward Carson now impugns the policy of secrecy with arguments of especial force. Though we are by no means disposed blindly to accept any official estimate of the degree in which secrecy may be conducive to public interest, it is possible that, in this instance, the Foreign Office may have serious justification for its reticence. But it is unquestionable that if, in Parliament and on the part of the public, there is a marked inclination to concur in the official policy of secrecy, the Government have chiefly themselves to thank. They have blundered so badly and so often in the matter of secrecy that they have dissipated the large capital of public confidence with which they began the war.

Yet, after all, the question of secrecy is a secondary issue. The agreement concluded with the Danish traders is open to criticism for other and weightier reasons. They may be found either in the terms of the agreement itself, or in the relation of the policy of separate trade agreements with neutrals to our national policy of placing Germany under blockade. Until the Danish Agreement has been made public it cannot be effectively analysed, nor can its possible effects upon either Anglo-Danish intercourse, or upon the relations of Denmark with Germany, be properly appraised. If such trade agreements are desirable, this Danish Agreement may prove to be either good or bad. That is largely a technical issue into which we cannot now enter. We note, however, that it was stated—without contradiction—in the House of Commons last Thursday that, under the agreement, commodities like tea, coffee, and fresh and dried fruit are to be allowed to go into Germany from Denmark in exchange for certain goods that Denmark may require to import from Germany.

Assuming this statement to be substantially true, we believe that serious exception can be taken to an arrangement which may enable Germany to obtain large supplies of this character. We are well aware that in all agreements with neutrals an important part is played by the question of the "exchanges" demanded by enemy countries for raw materials or articles which neutrals cannot obtain from or through the Allies. How far it is expedient to sanction such "exchanges" under arrange-

ments that may be presumed to give the Allies considerable control over the general commercial intercourse of neutrals with the enemy, is a question which only experts in possession of all the facts are competent to decide.

The gravest objection to the action of the Government lies not in this or that feature of this or that arrangement, but in the haphazard way in which the whole problem of our blockade policy has been dealt with. The war had been long in progress before any attempt was made seriously to frame a coherent and consistent policy at all. International lawyers may disagree upon the legal validity of the policy ultimately evolved, though the circumstance that the conditions under which the present war is being waged are entirely unprecedented deprives arguments from precedent of much of their force. But by hook or by crook, after much uncertainty and blundering, after deplorable errors like that of the tardy declaration of cotton as contraband, a blockade policy was evolved and was understood to be in course of progressive enforcement. Gradually the economic chain round the enemy was drawn tighter, thanks in part to pressure of public opinion upon our halting Government, but mainly to the unremitting efforts of our incomparable seamen.

There have been signs, too numerous and too clear to be overlooked, that the stringency of the blockade has been making itself increasingly felt in Germany and Austria. Hence the apprehension now felt lest agreements like the agreement with Denmark should give away a portion of the ground so laboriously gained, and lest the practice of entering into such agreements should militate against the international status of our blockade, inasmuch as its legal validity is in direct ratio to its practical effectiveness. On this point Sir Edward Carson's arguments are very weighty. No hostility towards neutrals enters into the matter. Indeed, the people of this country entertain the friendliest feelings towards the Danes, and for that reason would be disposed to welcome arrangements that might enable us to mitigate the hardships of Danish manufacturers and merchants without rendering less effective our policy of coercing the enemy.

But this and all other trading agreements with neutrals must be judged solely in the light of their possible effects upon the achievement of our main purpose—the winning of the war. It is because our Government have so often been half-hearted in the pursuit of this main object, and because they have so frequently seemed not to realize the plain fact that we are at war, that public opinion has grown so reluctant to accept at their face value the assurances of official spokesmen. There is fortunately reason to believe that the Danish Agreement is terminable at short notice should it prove to be in any way unsatisfactory. We would therefore urge upon the Government the expediency of stating without delay what are the broad lines of their blockade policy and to what extent they deem that policy compatible with the system of separate agreements with neutrals, in order that the nation may judge whether these agreements and the tendency they embody help or hinder the performance of our national task. We need a Government that we can trust, with a policy that we can understand, and animated by the firm will to tread no by-paths that may lead us away from the great business in hand.

Correspondence

Good Work By Police

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir—I should feel much obliged if you would kindly favor me with a little space in your columns to express my admiration and thanks to the Shanghai Municipal Police.

I reported to the Hongkew Police Station yesterday morning about 9 o'clock that burglars had effected an entrance into my house and carried away sundry articles of clothing, etc., and in less than three hours my property was restored to me in spite of the heavy call on the detective force on account of the mysterious robbery at Wayloo's.

I desire to specially call the attention of the general public to the fact that this is the second occasion on which I have received prompt assistance from the Shanghai Municipal Police, as some people are under the wrong impression that the S.M.P. would not do much to assist small householders like Yours truly,

F. X. SQUERNA.

January 14, 1916.

THE STATE WIDE CAMPUS

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE ideal university takes the state for its campus. In this way, a professor of the University of Wisconsin tried to express the ideal of the modern college, and one which the Wisconsin Institution has gone a long way toward realizing.

The professor meant simply that if a state university is to be worth the support of the people it must be worth something to all of the people who want to learn. This is the best idea in modern education. The old conception of a university was that of a little group of scholars cloistered away from the world, their lives dedicated to a scholarship which was essentially for the few. The modern ideal of a university places no qualification upon its students save a desire to learn something worth while. It tries to make not a small group scholars, but the whole people intelligent and well-informed.

Of the University of Wisconsin, its buildings are only the directing center in a system which reaches out to the farthest corners of the state. By correspondence courses, by traveling lecturers, through local classes in small towns, it reaches out to everyone who needs and wants its help. A boy at a puddling forge in a steel mill learns mechanical engineering without missing a day of work. A shop girl with a knack for melody gets music lessons through and extension course that she can afford. The industrious office boy takes a business course by mail and amazes the boss with his knowledge of large affairs.

This new ideal of university education certainly seems to be the one appropriate to a democracy; yet it is now under fire. Some critics are claiming that the expense is too great and others assert that the central institution is weakened by its numerous branches. While the idea is being sedulously copied in many other states, in Wisconsin where it originated it is being assailed, and a change in the state administration threatens reduced appropriations for the extension work.

Undoubtedly, the objectors have something on their side; there is such a thing as too much education, especially of the higher sort. In Germany, for example, the universities and the professions are crowded with bald-headed, stoop-shouldered, bespectacled students who have formidable degrees, but are scarcely able to make a living. Many who should have graced a plow-handle or a shop counter have become doctors of something-or-other, and are so numerous that they are in each other's way.

But there is no parallel between this country and Germany. We have our millions of immigrants to educate, our vast rural areas where schools are still primitive. For a long time there cannot be too much education, especially practical education, in the United States. Moreover, Europe is a land of classes, where people stay put. But America is a land of evolution, where men may rise from the soil to places of power in about three generations—and often slide back again when wealth has spoiled the quality of their sand. American society may be crude, but it stands on its merits. Competition is its life blood and widespread education is what makes this competition possible.

In the case of the University of Wisconsin the tremendous growth of the idea, its popularity among the people, is the answer to those who say it is not worth its cost. The central institution is not weakened by its extension work, for this is all controlled by a coordinate college which has its own corps of sixty-six instructors and administrators.

The idea of extending education beyond the college walls began some ten years ago in the University of Wisconsin and the University of Chicago, with the delivery of a few lectures by professors of those institutions in the cities where they were located. From this beginning at the University of Wisconsin was developed an elaborate system which is being taken in some degree as a pattern by numerous other state universities.

There are four divisions of the extension work in the University of Wisconsin; the correspondence courses, traveling lecture courses, local classes and welfare work in bureaus.

The correspondence work alone covers thirty distinct subjects, and one may obtain a degree at the University of Wisconsin doing all of his work at home. Over six thousand students were enrolled last year in this department, and a good many of them were in other states and even in foreign countries. Over three hundred distinct courses were taught, including seventy subjects in engineering alone.

The lecture department of the University of Wisconsin includes 210 courses of lectures for small towns, taught by traveling lecturers. An idea of how education has been extended by these means may be gained from the fact that these lectures reached about a quarter of a million auditors in Wisconsin last year. Regular instruction in classes just like that given at the university itself, has been established by the University of Wisconsin in twenty-nine cities. The classes are taught by resident and traveling instructors, and in six of the cities regular headquarters have been established with offices and class rooms, so that there is practically a little university. By supplementing a correspondence course with these local lectures, a young man who is unable to leave his work may, nevertheless, gain a thorough education. The practicability of the idea has been thoroughly demonstrated, especially in engineering.

Perhaps the most advanced phase of extension work, as interpreted by the University of Wisconsin, is the welfare department, with its five different bureaus. These are known as the municipal reference, civic and social center, health instruction, community music and visual instruction bureaus.

Through these formidably named institutions there is scarcely a phase of life that the university cannot reach and help. For example, if some little town in Wisconsin wants to be reorganized as a borough, or incorporated as a city, the university, through its municipal reference bureau, will give expert advice. If a town is going to build a new water-works, the municipal bureau will send down a hydraulic engineer to help it out with the practical problems. In addition to this specific help the bureau is a medium for the bringing of specialists and experts into cooperation with local officials. It is able to focus the knowledge of the world upon any corner of its enormous "campus."

The bureau of community music has resulted in the organization of many musical clubs throughout Wisconsin. One secret of its success is that it appeals to the love of his mother country's traditions which is always latent in the immigrant, and not at all inconsistent with his being a patriotic American. Programs of Welsh, German and Scandinavian folk music are published by the university bureau and enthusiastically carried out all over the state. The bureau also publishes bulletins and newspaper articles on the same subject.

The social and civic center bureau is the real force back of the act of legislation which provides for the use of all school-houses in Wisconsin as social centers. It prepares plans and programs for these meetings which are regularly used by 150 communities in different parts of the state.

The last bureau to be organized is that of visual instruction, and its real object is to control and direct the tremendous educational possibilities of the motion picture. It will serve as a source of information regarding the real value of films and will cooperate with the censors in deciding what shall be shown the public.

In all of these ways, the University of Wisconsin is trying, and with marked success, to fulfill its ideal of responsibility toward all the people of the state, and the idea is rapidly spreading. The Iowa State College conducts community institutes on various subjects. The University of Texas is now organizing a department of welfare extension work similar to that in Wisconsin. Agricultural colleges have made excellent use of the idea with their agents and demonstration cars. So whether or not the ideal triumphs over the spirit of economy and conservatism in Wisconsin, the new idea of the state-wide campus is firmly established.

Seat of the 'Son of Heaven'

Peking Gazette.—Mr. Chu Chichien, Minister of the Interior, is now busy with the installation of the Seat of the Holy Being, which is to be placed in the center of the Shen Yun Palace in the Forbidden City. It is in the form of a chair and is made of rare hardwood, covered with Imperial yellow satin with the cushion in silk richly embroidered with emblematic figures of the traditional dragon.

In front of the Dragon Chair is an Imperial Desk on which figures of the dragon are also carved. In front, on either side of the Imperial Desk, will be placed three tripod caddises and three censers, all of copper and relics of former dynasties. At the back of the Throne will be a screen of nine folds, on which figures of dragons are carved in bold relief. The screen will be flanked by two big fans, on which the symbols of the sun and the moon are painted.

War Costs American

Postal Dept. \$21,000,000

The Postmaster General contends in his report that a Government monopoly of all telephone and telegraph lines would greatly increase the efficiency of his Department.

The European War, according to Mr. Burleson's estimates, has cost the Post Office Department \$21,000,000. Following two yearly surpluses, there is an \$11,000,000 deficit this year.

The day when United States mails shall be carried through the air by a fleet of aeroplanes owned by the Post Office Department was brought nearer when Postmaster General Albert S. Burleson recommended in his annual report, laid before Congress on December 11, that \$50,000 be appropriated to advance the science of aerial mail service.

As a further means to open every avenue of communication to the use of the Post Office Department the Postmaster General recommends again that a government monopoly of all telephone and telegraph lines be declared by Congress and that this be placed under the Department. Operation of these facilities inherently as well as constitutionally belongs to the postal service, he says.

Like all the other annual reports of the Government Departments, at Washington, the Postmaster General's report tells a story intimately connected with the European war. It shows that the greatest of the neutral countries of the world today is played upon and harassed by the vicissitudes of war in a manner which almost would indicate that the country is a participant in the general conflict.

"The cost of the war to the postal service is estimated at \$21,000,000," says the Postmaster General. He adds that this loss has resulted in piling up a deficit of \$11,333,508 for the Post Office Department during the fiscal year of 1915. This compares with surpluses of more than \$4,000,000 for each of the years 1914 and 1913. The deficit would have reached \$24,000,000 had not the Post Office Department reorganized the service along lines of business economy, the report declares.

Throughout its war difficulties the Department has placed efficiency above cost, the Postmaster General asserts.

Postal revenues for the year amounted to \$287,248,165, a decrease of more than twenty per cent. under the preceding year. Expenditures for maintenance amounted to \$298,546,026, an increase of 5.29 per cent. over the preceding year. Mr. Burleson says that of the total deficit, but \$309,688 is the result of increases in employees' salaries and higher railway mail pay required by law.

Among the important announcements and recommendations contained in the report are the following:

Renewal of recommendation for a change from the weight to the space basis of determining amounts railroads shall be paid for carrying the mails.

Maintenance of frequent foreign mail service despite the war.

Extension of the rural free mail delivery to two million additional persons.

Effect of the war in greatly increasing postal savings and the money order business.

Progress in the fight against bacteries and fake schemes through use of the mails.

Recommendation for the establishment of a guaranty fund to be raised by an assessment against postal employees to be surety for the employees in lieu of the present bonding system.

Recommendation for the removal of the 4 pound limit upon first class mail matter.

The report declares that the Post Office Department has been at pains to develop through the medium of increased foreign mail service closer relations among the nations of the American continent. A permanent parcel post convention has been arranged between the United States and Argentina.

The report states that although the foreign mail service to Europe necessarily was somewhat demoralized by the outbreak of the war, the only actual loss of mail occurred when the Lusitania was torpedoed.

Negotiations to bring all the Latin American countries into a money order agreement have progressed and Brazil recently has submitted the draft of an agreement which is expected to be consummated before long, Mr. Burleson reports.

In discussing his recommendation for the change of basis for computing railway mail pay, Postmaster General Burleson charges the railroads with carrying on a propaganda



Gifts Of Blood

BLOOD transfusion, one of the triumphs of modern surgery, is no longer a rare operation, but is being regularly used in every hospital as well as by physicians in private practice. Thousands of lives are being saved annually by this means.

At first the fresh blood required could only be secured from some one strongly attached to the patient, and the difficulty of securing pure, healthy blood was at times insurmountable. Now many persons are glad to save life by the donation of their own blood and in every city, surgeons have a list of strong, healthy persons who are willing to submit to the process of losing blood, even for the benefit of persons unknown to them. In New York, a good sized society has been organized for this beneficent object. Its members submit to periodical physical examination to prove that their blood is in good condition, and stand ready to donate it whenever needed.

Improved methods for performing the operation of blood transfusion are continually coming into use, the object being to make as little strain as possible upon the strength of either donor or patient. A Chicago hospital is having excellent results with a new apparatus designed by one of its physicians. It includes several syringes, the important feature of which is an adjustable transfusion needle. If more than one syringe-full of the life-giving fluid is required, the needle is left in the donor's vein, the filled syringe being unscrewed and another replacing it. This saves the pain of the withdrawal and insertion of the needle.

'Debout Les Morts!' Miracle of a Trench

An episode which is already among the classic stories of the war stands revealed in a new and remarkably interesting light in an article which M. Maurice Barres, the well-known French writer, contributes to the "Eclaireur de Paris."

The episode referred to, perpetuated today in thousands of prints and drawings, was briefly as follows:—The Germans had swarmed into a certain French trench and broken down the resistance of the defenders, whose bodies covered the ground. Suddenly a man rose and, seizing a sack of grenades which lay within his grasp, shouted "Debout les morts!" (Up with you, dead men!) At this summons the wounded in the trench made a supreme effort, and staggering to their feet drove the enemy out.

The hero of the affair is Lieutenant Pericard, a man of 38, whose hair is already white. "My section was ordered," he says, "to attack a German trench. It was a stiff fight and we had many killed and wounded. But we held the trench and I experienced a great exaltation of spirit. I felt that life was extraordinarily intensified and I had a laugh on my lips. On two occasions a torpedo knocked me over, covering me with earth and wreckage, and I picked myself up laughing as if at a good joke."

A little later he was in the thick of things again. "I am suddenly conscious," he continued, "of the precariousness of my fate; my exaltation abandons me; I am afraid. I throw myself behind a heap of sandbags. Only a soldier named Bonnot remains. He is untroubled and fights on like a lion, one against how many?"

"I recover myself, shamed by his example. Shall I go to see what is happening? I hesitate and then sharply decide."

"The trench is full of French dead; there is blood everywhere. At first I go carefully, with little assurance. I, alone with all these dead! Then, little by little, I pluck up courage. I dare to look at these bodies, and to me it seems that they are looking at me. From our own trench behind men watch me with eyes of fear, in which I read: 'He is going to his death.'"

"Sheltered in their retiring trenches, the Boches are redoubting their efforts; their bombs are tumbling down and the

avalanche is rapidly approaching. I turn towards the extended corpses. I think, 'Their sacrifice, then, is to be of no avail; they will have fallen in vain.' A sacred fury gripped me. I have no recollection now of my exact actions or words. All I know is that I shouted something like this, 'Oh, there! Up with you! What are you doing on the ground there? Get up and let us go and kick these pigs out of it!'

"Debout les morts! A touch of madness? No, for the dead answered me. They said to me, 'We follow you.' And, rising at my call, their souls mingled with my soul and made of it a great incandescent mass, a wide river of fused metal. There was nothing now that could astonish or stop me, I had the faith that moves mountains. I feared nothing any more; I felt myself master of my destiny."

"What happened then? I have simply a vague impression of a disorderly offensive in which, always in the front rank, Bonnot stands out. For myself, I retain the impression of having had an abnormally taller and bigger frame, the body of a giant, with superabundant and limitless vigor, and an extraordinary facility of thought; which enabled me to flay my eyes in ten places at once, to shout an order to one while dominating another by a gesture, to fire a rifle and at the same time protect myself from a threatening bomb."

"Twice we ran short of bombs and twice we found, at our feet, sacks full of them, mingled with the sandbags. We had moved about over them all day without noticing them. But it was, indeed, the dead that had put them there."

"At last the Boches calmed down. We were able to consolidate our barrier of bags, forward in the communication trench. We again found ourselves masters of this corner. All the evening and during several of the succeeding days I retained the religious emotion which had seized upon me at the moment of that summons to the dead. I felt something like that which one feels after a fervent Communion. I understood that I had lived through hours which I should never experience again, during which my head, by a rude effort, having burst through the low ceiling, had risen into high mystery, amidst the invisible world of heroes and gods."—Central News.

against the plan to change from a weight to a space basis.

In connection with the growth of the parcel post, the Postmaster General reports that at the fifty largest cities a parcel post business amounting to \$1,856,892 was done between October 1 and October 15 last. This postage was paid on 39,533,730 parcels, weighing 41,835,453 pounds. The number of complaints of loss of parcel post packages is declared to be negligible. Patrons of the parcel post are taking increasing advantage of the insurance and C.O.D. feature.

At the outbreak of the war the purchase of money orders payable abroad became so popular a method of transferring money that the Department was forced to put a \$100 limit on the amount of a single order salable to an individual. This restriction now has been removed. The Money Order Division shows a profit of \$760,733 for the year.

The story of how the European War has induced persons in America to turn to the Postal Savings Bank, is told in the report which declares that on June 30 there were 325,414 depositors, a gain of 136,903, or 35

per cent. over last year. In New York City the percentage of gain was 199. Of the total number of depositors more than 58 per cent. are foreign born. The Postmaster General recommends that the limit of \$10 which may be deposited in any one month be increased to \$2,000, with interest payable on \$1,000.

Discussing the issuance of fraud orders by the Department the Postmaster General says the schemes coming before the Department during the last year have not been so flagrantly fraudulent as heretofore. Purification of advertising would reduce the evil, the report declares.

The report asserts that the use of automobiles in both city and rural mail service will effect economies and increase the usefulness of the postal service.

Improving All the Time

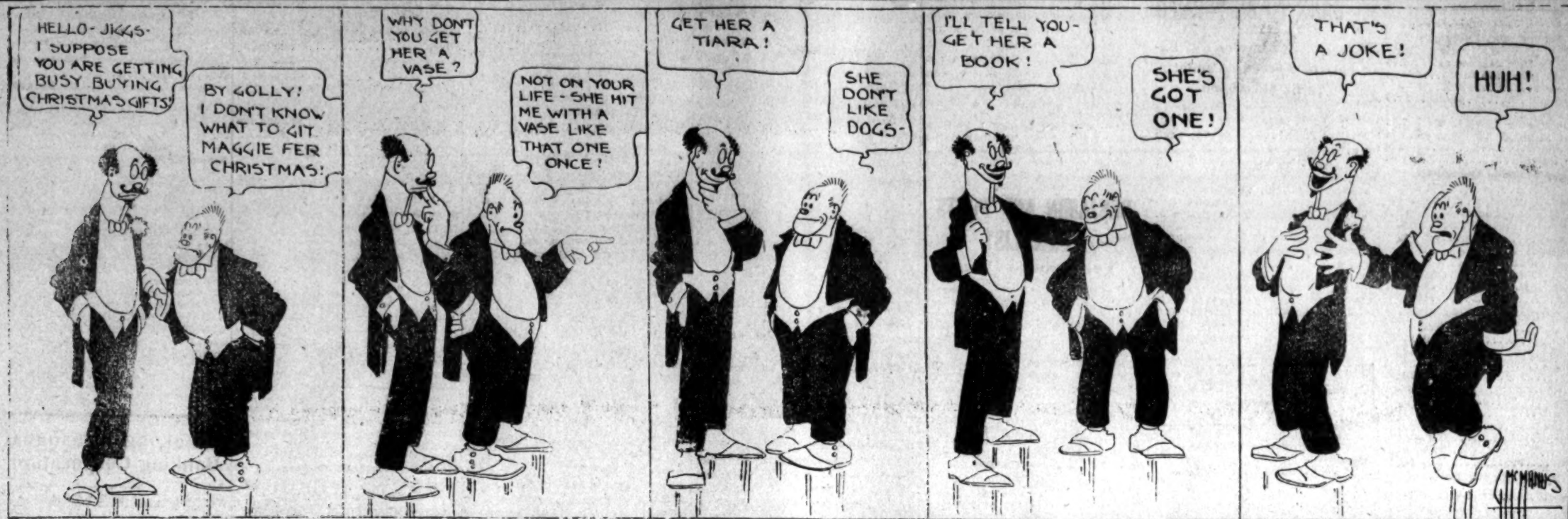
(From The Washington Star.)

"Before we were married you used to send around a dozen roses every week," said she.

"Roses are easy," replied he. "This week I'm going to send around two tons of coal and a rib roast."

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

LOUIS ROEDERER
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Sole Agents for China

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1, NANKING ROAD

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever WritersDaily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Our Deadly Habits

More About the Boiling of Food

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

Our American dyspepsia, our nervousness, our vanishing teeth, our premature baldness and our early death have all been confidently ascribed to "boiling our food."

"The reason?" Why, reasons were as plenty as blackberries. The starch was not properly mixed with our saliva and, hence, escaped digestion. Our teeth did not get enough exercise and, hence, loosened and fell out. Our food was swallowed in solid chunks and, hence, acted like lead in the stomach and laid the foundations for dyspepsia and constipation.

Worst and deadliest of all, we were gravely assured that the stomach had no teeth and, hence, that anything which escaped mastication in the mouth could not be tackled in the intestines and passed through the body unchanged, causing an appalling wastage of good food materials.

One by one these scareheads were exploded. The main reason why the salivary digestion of starch, which consists in changing it into sugar, was supposed to be destroyed by boiling the food, was that this change can only take place in an alkaline solution, like the fluids of the mouth and, hence, the process would stop

as soon as the food reached the acid stomach.

But it was one day discovered that instead of the stomach being constantly acid, the left two-thirds or first pouch into which the food fell was alkaline after a meal and remained so for three-quarters of an hour or more.

So that all that was necessary was to put down the starch, shoot the saliva on top of it and the sugar fermentation could go on perfectly for from three-quarters of an hour to an hour and a half in the stomach.

What Really Happens

But worse remained. It was found that even under the most favorable of circumstances only a part of the starch was changed to sugar in the mouth and stomach and that the most important part of this first step in the digestion of insoluble starch, turning it into soluble sugar, took place under the influence of the powerful ferments of the pancreas in the intestines.

The most valuable feature of the saliva is its wetness and, as was proved by the drinking at meals test, the more you can add to this wetness within reasonable limits the better the digestion will take place. So far as starchy foods are concerned—that is to say, bread, crackers, cereals,

rice, corn, potatoes, etc.—all that is necessary in the way of chewing is enough to reduce them to a soft pulp capable of being readily penetrated by the watery juices in the stomach and in the intestines. Anything beyond this is a waste of time and muscular energy.

Another Fallacy

It often happens that the reason why we do certain natural, habitual things are different from what we suppose. We have always been sure that the chief virtue of masticating our food was to mix it thoroughly with the digestive ferment of the saliva.

Now we know that while this sugar ferment of the saliva is of some importance, yet the two things which are most important to mix with our food in mastication are water and air. This does not mean that you are to chew with your mouth open and masticate audibly as well as rhythmically, though the conclusion would be quite as rational as the "Chew-Chew" fad which had its vogue some years ago.

Poroseness of our food is as important for good digestion as poroseness of a soil is for a good crop. One reason why breads and hard biscuits, hot or cold, are such excellent foods, and mushes and cereals and gummy puddings and slops of all sorts such poor ones, is that a pulp of bread or hard biscuit remains porous when wet, while a pulp of mushes, whether cornmeal, oatmeal, or hasty pudding, or soft biscuit, or soggy dough, is almost as waterproof as so much gum.

For the same reason, another popular illusion fell—namely, that soft-boiled eggs are more digestible than hard-boiled—when it was discovered by the irrefutable method of dropping a teaspoonful of chopped up hard-boiled white of egg and a teaspoonful of soft-boiled white of egg into test tubes of pepsin and hydrochloric acid side by side that the hard-boiled was dissolved first, because the pepsin could penetrate into it quicker than it could into the gummy pulp of the soft-boiled. But, of course, hard-boiled eggs must be reasonably well chewed, and nobody bothers to chew a soft-boiled egg, and couldn't if he tried.

Chewing Up Meat

So much for three-quarters of our foodstuff starches. When it comes

to the bulk of the remainder, the meats, the situation is even more surprising. It was long ago discovered by experiments both on human beings and animals that so active and vigorous are the pepsin of the stomach juice and the pancreas of the pancreas, that meat swallowed in cubes three-quarters of an inch square is well digested in a healthy stomach and intestine.

Not that it is advisable to swallow it in chunks of this size, but simply

as an illustration of what the digestion can do if it is put to it. Our ancestors of the Stone Age, and for the matter of that of the fifth and sixth centuries, could gorge thirty pounds of meat at a sitting, when they could get it, in chunks the size of which was merely limited by the swallowing diameter of their throats, and be none the worse for it, except a little drowsiness for three or four days. That is the sort of a pedigree our stomach has.

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It is an Ideal Milk for infants and children because Safety First is the law of Production. It is this that makes it Safety First for Grocers. It is an insurance of a Perfect Food, the most important article in the dietary of the world, for young and old. Can be recommended for all Household Purposes where Milk is required.

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PHILIPPINES AUTONOMY

Senator Suggests Agreement First Be Made With Japan
San Francisco, January 6.—Bills for State Defence and the grant of autonomy to the Philippine Islands are now before Congress.

A member of the Senate suggests that the Philippines should only be granted autonomy after the conclusion of an agreement between the United States and Japan, pledging the latter not to take aggressive action against the Islands.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children
Save the Babies

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year, thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, liniments and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

The signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria. Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."

J. E. SMITH, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it and always obtain the desired result."

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"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it for children will take it without any trouble."

C. A. WELSH, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children. I have used it for years. I use it in my practice and have no hesitation in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."

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Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

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FLAMES WIPE OUT NEW POWDER CITY; MOBS RIOT

Du Pont Plant Escapes Fire That Destroys Buildings Housing 35,000

Richmond, December 9.—Swept by a 33-mile gale, a fire which started in a three-story frame Greek restaurant on Appomattox Street this afternoon quickly spread to adjoining frame buildings in Hopewell, the "Wonder City," at the gates of the du Pont Powder company's plant, and at nightfall practically every business house, hotel and restaurant in the mushroom powder town of 30,000 had been wiped out, the loss amounting to \$1,000,000 or more.

Telephone and telegraph wires were put out of commission and news from the stricken powder town came out slowly. While the precaution of throwing water on the bunk houses within the du Pont inclosure was made, there was no apparent danger of the flames spreading to the company's plants, which are 500 yards from the railroad crossing, which separates the company's property from the town proper.

Fully 10,000 employees of the powder company are homeless tonight and special trains are bringing them to Petersburg and Richmond that they might sleep beneath roofs. Hang a Negro Robber

Just as a special train taking the Richmond Light Infantry Blues battalion, under command of Major E. W. Bowles, and two companies of the Richmond Grays, commanded by Major Fulmer Bright, rolled into the fire stricken powder town, a negro was hanged for looting.

The wildest excitement prevailed and citizens wired Gov. Stuart for the militia. Adjutant General Sale issued orders and within two hours the companies were being speeded to Hopewell on a special train. All were fully armed and carried camping equipment.

The fire ran from northwest to southeast, sweeping the business houses on Broadway, Poythress Street and Railroad Avenue, cutting a diagonal path two squares wide and four squares long through the town and also destroying the negro settlement.

The du Pont Fire Department and the Petersburg Fire Department were called on for assistance, but long before they arrived the fire had gained such headway that the town was doomed.

One Boy A Hero
Stories of heroic rescues of men, women and children, are recorded. One rescue was made by Adam Drum, eleven years old, who rushed into the three-story restaurant while the blaze was the hottest and appeared at a front window of the second story with an infant in his arms. While men were arranging a blanket to catch the baby, the boy leaped forward with a cry fell with the infant in his arms.

An instant later the mother of the baby rushed from the building with her clothing afire, just in time to see the boy and her baby land safely in the make-shift net. A moment later the boy rescued another baby from the building next door and he was then taken away by officers.

The entire town was in flames at 6 o'clock and before the arrival of the militia the citizens by common agreement had declared martial law. A negro, who tried to steal a suitcase filled with clothing, was caught just outside the town and hanged to the nearest tree.

Hopewell, which two months ago was a wide-open town, grew from a one country store site to a city of 35,000 inhabitants, with two daily newspapers. Men carried arms freely and cabaret shows ran wild until Gov. Stuart and Judge West sent special officers to clean it up. Tonight the town has reverted to the old conditions, except the cabaret shows, and the wildest disorder prevails.

Whether the origin of the fire was incendiary or accidental has not been determined, and town and State authorities will make a thorough investigation.

Arrest A Suspected Spy
The arrest of a man believed to be a German spy in the du Pont plant this morning caused many to believe the fire was not accidental. The German is held and has not been permitted to communicate with persons on the outside. The story is that he had maps and blue prints of the du Pont plant in his pockets and that he was attempting to set off some chemicals in a warehouse filled with gun cotton ready for shipment, but none of these statements can be verified by officers of the Government who have the man in charge.

His name is kept a secret.

The hospital in Hopewell was in line of the flames, and all patients were removed to a place of safety. Infants and children found on the streets were sent to the du Pont Hospital. The fire was still burning late tonight, but it had spent its fury, for there was nothing more to burn.

Fireman Shea rescued Policeman Smith, who was caught by a falling window sash in the Finn Building when the fire raged the hardest. He found Smith just as he was sinking, unconscious, to his knees.

Officers of the Western Union

Australia's Only Jew General Gets Order of the Bath



BRIG. GEN. JOHN MONASH.

London, December 9.—The first Australian General and the first Jew to receive the Order of the Bath, has just had the honor conferred upon him. He is Brig. Gen. John Monash, and the honor was tendered him for "meritorious and gallant conduct on the field."

In civil life he is a leader in the engineering profession in Australia. He was in command of the Fourth Australian Infantry Brigade and brought the second Australian convoy to Egypt. After that he went to Gallipoli, where his brigade was singled out for special commendation by General Gellie for its splendid achievements.

Telegraph Company and the Norfolk and Western Railway were burned, but all valuable papers were saved by placing them on extra trains made up hastily.

The city council of Petersburg tonight threw open the city school buildings and all of the churches opened their doors to the refugees. Every aid is being given those made homeless today, and efforts are now being made for relief from Richmond.

All donations will be distributed through military channels. Everywhere among the ruins lawyers, doctors, business men and laborers are sitting tonight on the goods they managed to save, with rifles across their knees or guns at their belts.

The stores, hotels, restaurants, office buildings and other structures destroyed will probably number 400. There was little insurance.

Sicawei Weather Report

13.—Anticyclone very steady in central China, with moderate breezes radiating from the center in every direction. Fine and rather mild afternoon at Shanghai. Rain at Hongkong.

14.—Fine, calm and mild weather at Shanghai. The pressure remains above the normal level.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, January 14, 1916.

WEATHER. 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Centig., mm.	775.50	774.82
" " inches	30.45	30.50
Variation a m. for 24 h.	-1.65	-1.83
Variation a m. for 12 h.	-0.91	-0.7
Direction	N	NW
Wind	5-6	2-5
Temperature	-19.2	49.9
Humidity	86	70
Visibility	10	2
Relative humidity	86	70
Re. stillness	—	—

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on January 11, 1916.

Butcher's Meat	
Beef	per lb. 12-18
Mutton	" 12-18
Pork	" 20-25
Veal	" 20-25

Fish	
Bream	per lb. 14-16
Cod	" 16-20
Pomfret	" 20-25
Mandarin	" 20-30
Macquerel	" 15-25
Salmon	" 18-20
Samli	" none
Soles	" 20-25
Whitebait	" 20-25

Game, Poultry and Eggs	
Deer	each \$1.50-2.00
Duck	" 50-80
Eggs	per doz. 16-18
Pow	per lb. 16-18
Geese	each 30-1.00
Hare	" 30-35

Partridge	" 40-50	Melons	each none	Mushrooms	per lb. none
Pheasant	" 50-60	Oranges	per lb. 5-8	Onions	per lb. 5-6
Pigeons	" 20-25	Peaches	" none	Peas	" none
Plover	" 10-12	Persimmons	" none	Potatoes	per pic. \$2.00-2.40
Quail	" 15-20	Pineapples	each none	Parsnips	per lb. 2-3
Snipe	" 16-18	Peeboes	per lb. none	Radishes	per bunch 1-2
Turkey	per lb. 50-55	Plums	per lb. none	Spinach	per lb. 3-4
Teal	each 14-16	Pumelos	each 15-20	Tomatoes	" 3-10
Wild Duck	" 30-35	Pears	per lb. 8-14	Turnips	per bunch 1-2
Wild Geese	" 30-40	Strawberries	" none	Grain and Flour	
Woodcock	" 50-60	Walnuts	" 14-15	Flour, American	per 50 lb. \$4.50
Wild Pigeon	" 10-12	Vegetables		Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb. \$2.55
Fruit		Artichokes	per lb. 2-3	Rice	per 200 lb. 7.40
Apples	per lb. 12-20	Asparagus	per doz. none	Milk	
Apricots	" none	Bamboo Shoots	per lb. none	Foreign dairies	per bottle 30
Bananas	" 4-5	Broad Beans	per lb. 15-16	Chinese dairies	" 17
Cherries	" none	Beetroot	per bunch 1-2	Fodder	
Cocoanuts	each 16-18	Cabbages	each 4-6	Barley	per 114 lbs. \$2.00
Chestnuts	per lb. none	Celery	per bunch 10-12	Brass	" \$2.00
Figs	per doz. none	Carrots	" 2-3	Fuel	
Grapes	per lb. 15-20	Cauliflower	each 15-20	House Coal	per ton \$1.50
Lemons	each 7-8	Egg Plant	per lb. 6-8	Stove Coal	" \$1.60
Lichees	per lb. none	French Beans	per lb. 12-15	Coke	" \$12.00
Mangoes	each none	Green Corn	each none	Firewood	per 60 bundles \$1.00
Mangosteens	per doz. none	Leeks	per bunch 2-3	E. KILNER.	

MAIL SCHEDULE.

Date and Place	Per	Chl.	Brit.	Fresh	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Register.
Today.									
Hongkong and Canton	Kashang	8.30*							8.00*
Hongkong	Kashang		9.00*						
Wahaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Fengtien	1.30		1.30			1.30		1.00
Wahaiwei and Tientsin	Fengtien		1.30						
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Tacoma Maru				12.30				2.00
Ningpo	Kiangtse	8.30	8.00						
U.S.A., Europe	Tacoma Maru			4.00		4.00	4.00		3.80
Hongkong and beyond	Chenan		5.00	5.00		5.00			4.80
Tientsin (E-day except Sunday)	Train		5.00						
Hankow	Chenan		5.00						
Hongkong and beyond	Kiangtse		5.00						
River Ports	Kashang	9.00							4.50
Chefoo via Tientsin	Train	9.00							4.50
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	9.00		4.30					4.50
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	9.00		4.30					4.50
Hongkong and Canton	Kashang	9.00		4.30					4.50
Tientsin	Kwangping	9.00	5.00	5.00			5.00	5.00	4.50
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Pukow	9.00	8.30	8.00			5.00		4.30
Tomorrow.									
Chefoo via Tientsin	Train	9.00							4.50
Monday, Jan. 17.									
Hongkong	Anhui		5.00						
Hongkong	Chil		5.00						
Hongkong and beyond	Foochow		5.00						
Hankow	Kiangtse		5.00						
River Ports	Kiangtse	9.00							4.50
Hongkong and Canton	Anhui	9.00		4.30					4.50
Hongkong and Canton	Chil	9.00		4.30					4.50
Hongkong and Canton	Hainan	9.00	5.00	5.00			5.00	5.00	4.50
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	9.00	8.30	8.00			5.00		4.30
Tuesday, Jan. 18.									
Hankow	Eoyang		5.00						
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada				5.00					
U.S.A., Europe	Sado Maru	8.30				15.00	5.00		5.00
Japan, U.S.A.	Sado Maru	8.30							5.00
Batavia etc.	Tjibabang	8.30							5.00
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Sado Maru		15.00					15.00	8.30
Wednesday, Jan. 19.									
Hongkong	Shanghai		5.00						
Hankow	Nagasaki	9.00		5.00					
River Ports	Nagasaki			5.00					4.50
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow			8.00			6.00		5.30
Friday, Jan. 21.									
Hankow	Wuchang		5.00						
River Ports	Wuchang	9.00							4.50
Saturday, Jan. 22.									
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow			8.00					
Wednesday, Jan. 25.									
S. ports, Straits, India, U.S.A.	Portos			7.00			8.00		11.30*

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.
A Supplementary Chinese Registration to 9 p.m.
B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.
C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m.
E Registration and Money orders up to 3.30 p.m.
F Money orders on France and foreign countries issued daily until noon. Parcel post per French mail a.s. Portos will close at noon on Tuesday, January 25.
G Postal Money orders and Parcel post until 3 p.m.
H Money orders 2 p.m.
I Postal Money orders and Parcel post until 5 p.m.
J Registration 8.30 p.m.
L Registration 4.30 p.m.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday day. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tientsin, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow closes every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice		Destination.	Mail	Close	Daily	a.m.	p.m.
Nanzhang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitang, Tientun and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wush, Wanglin, Changchow, Taiyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking	7.00						
Shanghai-Nanking Train							
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China	6.15						
Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00						
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China	9.00						
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Shanghai-Nanking Train		</					

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Jan 16	10.30	Seattle	Tacoma Maru	Jap.	Nakamura	A. T. Co.
16	10.30	Seattle	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N.Y.K.
16	10.30	Seattle	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N.Y.K.
16	10.30	Seattle	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N.Y.K.
16	10.30	Seattle	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N.Y.K.
16	10.30	Seattle	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N.Y.K.
16	10.30	Seattle	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N.Y.K.
16	10.30	Seattle	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N.Y.K.
16	10.30	Seattle	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N.Y.K.
16	10.30	Seattle	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 15	6.30	Nagasaki	Hakuni Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N.Y.K.
15	7.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Nellor	Br.	King	P. & O.
15	7.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Nellor	Br.	King	P. & O.
15	7.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Nellor	Br.	King	P. & O.
15	7.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Nellor	Br.	King	P. & O.
15	7.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Nellor	Br.	King	P. & O.
15	7.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Nellor	Br.	King	P. & O.
15	7.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Nellor	Br.	King	P. & O.
15	7.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Nellor	Br.	King	P. & O.
15	7.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Nellor	Br.	King	P. & O.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 15	D.L.	Liverpool	Tyden	Br.	Wallace	B. & S.
15	D.L.	Australia ports	Eastern	Br.	Wallace	B. & S.
15	D.L.	Satavia	Eastern	Br.	Wallace	B. & S.
15	D.L.	London via Cape	Eastern	Br.	Wallace	B. & S.
15	D.L.	London	Eastern	Br.	Wallace	B. & S.
15	D.L.	Marseilles etc.	Eastern	Br.	Wallace	B. & S.
15	D.L.	Genoa	Eastern	Br.	Wallace	B. & S.
15	D.L.	Marseilles	Eastern	Br.	Wallace	B. & S.
15	D.L.	Marseilles	Eastern	Br.	Wallace	B. & S.
15	D.L.	Marseilles	Eastern	Br.	Wallace	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kashin	Br.	Byers	C. N.
15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kashin	Br.	Byers	C. N.
15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kashin	Br.	Byers	C. N.
15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kashin	Br.	Byers	C. N.
15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kashin	Br.	Byers	C. N.
15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kashin	Br.	Byers	C. N.
15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kashin	Br.	Byers	C. N.
15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kashin	Br.	Byers	C. N.
15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kashin	Br.	Byers	C. N.
15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kashin	Br.	Byers	C. N.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 15	6.00	Yokohama, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Tajima	B. M. R.
15	6.00	Yokohama, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Tajima	B. M. R.
15	6.00	Yokohama, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Tajima	B. M. R.
15	6.00	Yokohama, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Tajima	B. M. R.
15	6.00	Yokohama, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Tajima	B. M. R.
15	6.00	Yokohama, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Tajima	B. M. R.
15	6.00	Yokohama, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Tajima	B. M. R.
15	6.00	Yokohama, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Tajima	B. M. R.
15	6.00	Yokohama, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Tajima	B. M. R.
15	6.00	Yokohama, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Tajima	B. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
15	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
15	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
15	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
15	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
15	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
15	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
15	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
15	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
15	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Jan 14	Ningpo	Hain Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	G.N.C.W.
14	Ningpo	Hain Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	G.N.C.W.
14	Ningpo	Hain Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	G.N.C.W.
14	Ningpo	Hain Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	G.N.C.W.
14	Ningpo	Hain Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	G.N.C.W.
14	Ningpo	Hain Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	G.N.C.W.
14	Ningpo	Hain Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	G.N.C.W.
14	Ningpo	Hain Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	G.N.C.W.
14	Ningpo	Hain Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	G.N.C.W.
14	Ningpo	Hain Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	G.N.C.W.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 14	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
14	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
14	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
14	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
14	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
14	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
14	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
14	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
14	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
14	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 14	Dairen	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
14	Hankow, etc.	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
14	Hankow, etc.	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
14	Hankow, etc.	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
14	Hankow, etc.	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
14	Hankow, etc.	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
14	Hankow, etc.	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
14	Hankow, etc.	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
14	Hankow, etc.	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
14	Hankow, etc.	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B.N.B.	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am. cru.	2215	17	318	F. W. L.
1 e	Jan. 7	Cruiser	Galveston	Am. cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
9 p	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Am. g-b.	1207	12	207	Brotherton	

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Antiochus	Jan. 5	City of Bombay	Nov. 21	Glengyle	Nov. 25
Harima Maru	Dec. 18	Hirano Maru	Nov. 14	Kamo Maru	Dec. 12
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26	Katori Maru	Nov. 28	Kioto	Dec. 14
Lycan	Dec. 18	Mentor	Nov. 27	Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Nagoya	Nov. 18	Ningchow	Nov. 25	Peleeus	Dec. 31
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8				

For Marseilles, etc.	Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Athos	Jan. 8	Polynesian	Dec. 8		

For Bombay	Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Namur**	Dec. 12	Nankin**	Dec. 26	Novara**	Jan. 10

For Vancouver, etc.	Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Aki Maru	Dec. 5	Chicago Maru	Dec. 5	Hawaii Maru	Nov. 20
Hazel Dollar	Nov. 23	Ide Maru	Jan. 13	J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Shimpo Maru	Dec. 10	Tamba Maru	Dec. 19	Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28

For New York	Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9	Inverclyde	Nov. 28	Saint Bede	Nov. 13
For San Francisco, etc.		Manila Maru	Dec. 24	Panama	Dec. 16
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1	Tenyo Maru	Dec. 3		
For Copenhagen		Indien (E.A.C.)	Nov. 4	Madala	Nov. 24
Yeddo	Nov. 21				

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Alecinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 13
Atrous	Dec. 11	Jan. 21
Denligh Hall	Dec. 8	Feb. 10
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Glenstrae	Feb. 10	
Helonus	Nov. 27	Jan. 18
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Indraghiri	Dec. 12	Feb. 15
Karmala	Dec. 11	Jan. 27
Kitano Maru	Jan. 1	Feb. 11
Katori Maru	Feb. 5	Mar. 24
Knight Companion	Nov. 27	Jan. 22
Laomedon	Nov. 20	Jan. 26
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Mongara	Nov. 19	Jan. 17
Monmouthshire	Jan. 20	
Namur**	Feb. 3	
Nankin**	Feb. 17	
Nagoya	Feb. 5	Mar. 23
Nore	Dec. 24	Feb. 10
Novara**	Mar. 2	
Pinguey	Dec. 3	Jan. 16
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Feb. 14
Sardinia**	Dec. 30	Jan. 20
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Jan. 20
Tottori Maru	Nov. 18	Jan. 20

FROM CALCUTTA	Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Japan	Jan. 7	Jan. 29			

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.	Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Feb. 8			
Empress of Japan	Jan. 1	Feb. 4			
Monteagle	Jan. 1	Feb. 18			
Shidzuoka Maru	Dec. 24	Jan. 20			
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25	Feb. 22			

FROM NEW YORK	Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
City of Baroda	Oct. 30	Feb. 10			
City of Bristol	Oct. 15	Jan. 25			
Egremont Castle	Oct. 15	Jan. 18			
Grena	Nov. 24	Jan. 30			
Indra	Jan. 31	Jan. 31			
Kathlamba	Oct. 15	Jan. 25			
Skipton Castle	Jan. 18	Jan. 18			
St. Patrick	Oct. 15	Jan. 30			
Welsh Prince	Oct. 30	Jan. 30			

FROM MARSEILLES	Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Andre Lebon	Dec. 26	Jan. 27			
Cordillere	Dec. 12	Jan. 15			

FROM GOTHENBURG	Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Chile	Feb. 15				

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.	Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Chiyo Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28			
Mexico Maru	Feb. 15				
Nippon Maru	Jan. 22	Feb. 30			
Panama Maru	Jan. 16	Jan. 16			
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 8	Feb. 18			
Tuscan Prince	Nov. 5	Jan. 17			

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9	Inverclyde	Nov. 28	Saint Bede	Nov. 13

FROM CALCUTTA	Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Japan	Jan. 7	Jan. 29			

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's	Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
str. Tachi Maru, Capt. Y. Matsumoto,					
will be despatched from the Pootung					
N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, January					
16, at midnight. For Freight and					
Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen					
Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No.					
3256.					

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—
str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross,
leave on Sunday morning.
Freight or Passage apply to C.M.
Co.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinm
Capt. H. Mackenion, will leave
Tuesday morning. For Freight
Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via F
CHOW and KEELUNG.—The
Anping Maru, Capt. W. Miura,
be despatched from the Co.'s Y
tszepoo wharf on the 19th inst.
Freight or Passage, apply to
Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, N
the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

10,000 BRITISH TROOPS SURROUNDED AT TIGRIS

Is Report From Berlin; British Subjects Deported From Bagdad to Mosul

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
San Francisco, January 14.—Ten thousand British troops are reported to have been surrounded at the Tigris.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 12.—Reuter's Agency learns that the British community at Bagdad was deported by the Turkish authorities from that city to Mosul, about the end of November. The American Ambassador at Constantinople has been asked to obtain information of the party, which consists of nine women and children and two men.

Parliamentary Explanation

Although there has been no direct statement to the effect that Gen. Townshend's army was surrounded at Kut-el-Amara, this state of affairs has been indicated in the Reuter's cables, especially since the news came of Gen. Aymer's relief column. The situation was discussed in Parliament early in December as follows:—

House of Lords, Dec. 8.—Lord Crewe, replying to Viscount Bryce to-night, offered some comments on the British retreat from Bagdad, designed, he said, to correct "certain misapprehensions" which had appeared of late in the Press.

"Some very free comment has been made," he said, "on the propriety of advancing to attack a great city like Bagdad with only a single division, but the force under General Townshend, the composition of which I am not disposed to state, was considerably larger than the division of which he is the actual commander. It comprised additional troops, both infantry and cavalry, and it was considered by the competent authorities to be fitted for the task which it had to perform."

Advantage Carefully Thought Out
"It seems also to have been concluded that this was, or at any rate may have been, a rash military venture, perhaps undertaken on his own initiative and not fully authorized. That is a complete error. This advance on Bagdad was contemplated some months ago, and a sufficient force was collected to carry it out, and the whole proceedings were carefully thought out by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Nixon."

"It was clear to everybody that the capture of Bagdad, if it could be effected, would be a great stroke in the war; not merely as a military move but from the political results which would follow. It was therefore well worth undertaking with a proper force, but it certainly was not a venture which ought to have been risked, as a venture sometimes has to be risked, with a force of dubious strength for the purpose or in defiance of the accepted canons of strategy. No such question or imputation is possible, however, for the force set apart for the purpose was considered sufficient by competent military opinion. There is no charge to be brought against the leading of the troops, and the troops behaved splendidly. (Cheers.)"

"The Wise Course"
"The task, however, proved to be a heavier one than was anticipated, owing to the greatly superior forces of the enemy and their powerful

U. S. Wife of French Noble Wins War Honor



Viscountess d'Asy.

Paris, December 9.—Viscountess Benoit d'Asy, formerly Elizabeth de Vogue, of Washington, is mentioned in an army order today. On account of her services as a nurse she has obtained the War Cross. Her work at night is especially praised during those weeks after the battle of the Marne, when she showed an absolute disregard for the repeated bombardments which the hospital was undergoing.

armament of artillery. We cannot question that the course which was taken and the determination not to pursue such advantage as had been gained in the actual fight in the neighborhood of Ctesiphon, but to retire to a strong position down the river was the wise course and one which ought to be generally approved."

Lord Sydenham suggested that the statement in the German wireless forecasting that the enemy would soon be in Bagdad had been published with the intention of luring on the force by a ruse de guerre. He suggested that what happened on this occasion was what had happened before—our general, brave as our generals always are, had under-rated the enemy, and had received information, probably sent from German quarters, which was decidedly false.

General Townshend fought with the greatest gallantry, against a force twice or three times the size of his own, and inflicted great losses. No praise could be too great for the brave men who fought, though they lost. He hoped that no further advance would take place without reasonable prospects of victory.

Earthquake Wrecks Suburb of Rabaul

(Reuter's Service)
Brisbane, January 13.—An earthquake has destroyed the suburb of Rabaul, in New Guinea, the former capital of the German colony.

PROMOTE SIR A. MURRAY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 12.—Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Murray has been gazetted a temporary General.

STATION SCENES WHEN 'TRENCH TRAIN' LEAVES

Farewells At Victoria—A Good Cure For Pessimism Is Discovered

London, December 8.—A good cure for pessimism is to go to Victoria Station any morning and watch the tumultuous departure of the trench train. For months past the trench train used to leave at 1.15 p.m. in a tumult of good cheer and good luck that drowned the very shriek of the engine. But this week the time table has been changed, and it leaves in the morning. Tommy, in his love for friends, still calls it "Old one fifteen." He also calls it the "good-bye-train" and the "Potsdam non stop," but he prefers "Old one fifteen," although it leaves now at 9.50.

There is an elderly inspector at the station who takes a fatherly interest in the women folk who stream through the gates to say the last good-bye. From months of experience amid these departure scenes this kind old man has developed an extraordinary gift of intuition, and with psychological exactitude can tell at a glance whether a Tommy is a husband, a son, or a brother.

"Hurry up and take your sweetheart along with you, else he'll miss the train," he was heard to remark yesterday.

"Ow do you know he's my sweetheart?" snapped the young woman to whom the remark was addressed. "What cheek!"

His Eleventh Farewell
"I'm getting used to saying farewell to you," said an officer to his wife. "Let's see, how many times have I gone to the front? Ah, yes! This makes the eleventh!"

"I come every day to see the train off," said an old lady. "Wouldn't miss it for worlds. My son is in the trenches, and I promised him I would be at the station every day. Then he would know exactly where I was and what I was doing."

Women don't cry when the trench train moves. But the tears are gathering, and they wait till it has vanished around that awful bend outside the station. The crowd that cheers the men off to the coast is naturally a crowd of women. And it is a curious thing that Tommy's wife or mother always sees him off in her Sunday best. There was a group of mothers, wives, and sisters on the platform yesterday morning seeing some of the Bermudez boys off to the front. They wore large blue feathers and plenty of cheap jewellery, and threw confetti over one of the boys who wore white silk bow in his cap. He had made good use of his few day's leave by marrying.

Unwritten Etiquette
There is a sort of unwritten etiquette on the trench train that when the moment comes for the last good-bye the married men shall have the privilege of leaning out of the open window, while the single men must do the best they can from behind bobbing shoulders or through the side windows. But there are some soldiers who have already said the last good-bye long before they reach the platform. You will find them in the first class carriages—men with big responsibilities, and whose thoughts are divided between the trenches and those they have left behind. They are pretending to read the papers or the magazines they have just bought at the bookstall. They turn the leaves over and over and back and forth, but their eyes can see nothing.

ITALIANS BOMB GANDOLFO
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, January 12.—The official communiqué issued today stated: An artillery duel continued from Val Canonica to the sea. There was great aerial activity on both sides. Italian aviators bombed Gandolfo, north of Trent and also the stations at Trent and Rovereto and the barracks at Volono.

DR. WU SPEAKS ON THE RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE OF THE CHINESE RACE

No Blood Ever Spilled Here Over the Question, He Declares

Dr. Wu Ting-fang delivered a lecture on the religions of the Chinese before a meeting of the Study Circle at No. 128-A, Szechuen Road last night. The circle is a new organization for debates which was formed about a month ago. Dr. Wu was one of the organizers. Both Chinese and foreigners are among the members. The next meeting will be held at the same address on January 28.

Dr. Wu remarked that women were more susceptible to religious teachings than men and that the Buddhist faith found special favor with them because of its beauties. Here Dr. Gilbert Reid asked a question.

"Why is it," he enquired of the speaker, "that though they are especially susceptible to religion, no woman has ever invented a religion?"

The question was not answered directly though it led to a good deal of laughter. Dr. Wu asked of Dr. Reid.

"Why is it that the Europeans who are supposed to be so advanced in thought, went to Asia for their religion?"

Some of Dr. Wu's remarks follow: "Take the rule laid down by Confucius: 'What you do not want done to yourself do not to others.' This is the golden rule only in a negative form. Thus it will be seen that a real Confucianist is just as good a man as a sincere Christian. It is sometimes alleged that Confucius was an atheist or materialist; this accusation is not just considering that he believed in the existence of a Supreme God. In The Classics there are many passages which prove this. On one occasion when he was very sick one of his disciples asked leave to pray for him. He answered that it was scarcely necessary because he had been praying for a long time. On another occasion he exhorted his disciples to show respect to spiritual beings; then again he declared that to offer sacrifice to spirits indiscriminately is flattery."

"A contemporary of Confucius founded the religion of Taoism. The founder was Lao Tze, and generally known as Lao Tze. In an interview sought by Confucius, who praised reverence for the sage of antiquity, Lao Tze did not scruple to speak out his mind: 'Those whom you talk about,' he said, 'are dead, and their bones are mouldered to dust; only their words remain. When the superior man gets his time, he mounts aloft; but when the time

is against him, he moves as if his feet were entangled. I have heard that a good merchant, though he has rich treasures deeply stored, appears as if he were poor, and that the superior man whose virtue is complete, is yet to outward seeming stupid. Put away your proud air and many desires, your insinuating habit and wild will. These are of no advantage to you. This is all which I have to tell you.' His deep and abstruse theory even Confucius was unable to understand."

"China, with respect to religion has not been stubborn and exclusive; she has not waged war on account of any religious faith, and so far as I can remember, she has not spilt a drop of blood on that account. In addition to the religions mentioned, Mohammedanism has a firm hold in China, and many millions of her inhabitants are its believers. Then again, Christianity is not only tolerated but openly preached everywhere and Christian missionaries are found in every province of China. Toleration of every creed is her policy and we welcome all messengers of good religions who preach the eternal truth. We hope the day will soon come when all the believers and adherents of different religions and creeds, not only in China but in all other nations of the world, will live in peace and concord without malice or hatred."

Many Awards Given British Army Chiefs
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 13.—The Gazette issued today contains fifty-five pages of military honors, which include all ranks and arms of the service and also a number of nurses. Many Australasians and Canadians are honored with Companionships of the Bath and St. Michael and St. George, Distinguished Service Orders, Military Crosses and Distinguished Service Medals.

The following are created K.C.B.:—Lieut.-General Alderson, Lieut.-General Woolcombe, Major-General Barter, Major-General A. Wilson, Major-General Haking, Major-General Gough.

General Sir Herbert Plumer is created K.C.M.G.
Major-General Keir, Major-General Rawlinson and Major-General Allenby are promoted to be Lieut.-Generals.

JUST RECEIVED IN STOCK
FERRO-PRUSSIAN PAPER, TRANSIT THEODOLITES, DUMPEY LEVELS, SURVEYING ANEROIDS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, ARMY LEVELS, etc., etc., etc.

LATEST ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.
WALTER DUNN & Co.
29, Kiangsoo Road.
Telephone No. 806.

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants 2
Clerks 42
Typists 2
Overseers 18
Stenographers 3
Watchmen 1
Printer 1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with:
R. B. WOOD,
Secretary.

6872

is against him, he moves as if his feet were entangled. I have heard that a good merchant, though he has rich treasures deeply stored, appears as if he were poor, and that the superior man whose virtue is complete, is yet to outward seeming stupid. Put away your proud air and many desires, your insinuating habit and wild will. These are of no advantage to you. This is all which I have to tell you.' His deep and abstruse theory even Confucius was unable to understand."

BYE-ELECTION CANDIDATES
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 13.—The candidates in the bye-election at Mile End are Mr. Warwick Brookes (Unionist) and Mr. P. Billing (Independent), formerly of the Naval Air Service. Lieut.-Colonel Francis Charrington has withdrawn.

Mail Notices
For Japan:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tacoma M. Jan. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 18
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tacoma M. Jan. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 18
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru Jan. 22
Per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir Jan. 24
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos.....Jan. 26

Mails to Arrive:—
The French mail of December 12 is due here today. Left Hongkong on Wednesday, January 12 per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.
The French mail of December 26 is due at Hongkong on January 24, and here on January 27. Left Port Said on December 31, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon (malden trip).
The Canadian mail of January 1 is due at Yokohama on January 15 and here on January 20. Left Vancouver on January 1, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE
(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
2	5	0	8.30	16.35	11.25	19.10
11.25	19.10	82	11.35	19.17	11.35	19.17
11.45	19.25					
Mail 102	Mail 2					
Sat. & Sun. & Public Holiday	0		9.35	0.01		
4.45	18.27		4.55	18.34		
5.03	18.41					

Local	Mail	Miles	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin
7.30	12.30	0	7.40	12.40	7.40	12.40
8.00	13.00	78	14.48	16.30	15.12	19.38
15.12	19.38	149	18.16	22.41		
7.30	23.01	221	10.09	1.28	12.30	3.49
12.30	3.49	319	12.45	3.69	15.38	6.55
15.38	6.55	378	17.46	9.08		
9.08	9.23	421	11.30	13.18	11.50	13.23
11.50	13.23	523	18.02	17.07	19.53	18.23
19.53	18.23	612				
Exp. Exp.	0		23.00	23.00	7.00	7.10
7.00	7.10	193				

Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line
8.45 14.00 dep. Yenchowfu arr. 7.18 11.48 11.20 17.30 dep. Linchow arr. 8.08 14.38 9.48 15.03 arr. Tientsin dep. 6.15 10.45 12.28 13.38 arr. Yenchowfu dep. 7.00 13.30

Linchow-Yenchow Branch Line
Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tientsin, Yenchowfu or Peking.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November 1915.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

TIMES							TIMES						
STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10	12	STATIONS	1	3	5	7	9	11
	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie Goods	Ex-Press	Local Mixed		Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie Goods	Ex-press	Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South .. dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou .. dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Sung Kiang .. dep.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow .. dep.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Ka Shai .. dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Chang An .. dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Yu Shing .. dep.		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Yeh Zah .. dep.		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah .. dep.		10.11	11.35	1.53	5.19	7.40	Ka Shai .. dep.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Chang An .. dep.		7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.59	Yu Shing .. dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Hangchow .. dep.		8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.58	Ka Shai .. dep.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Zah Kou .. dep.		8.40	10.58	12.31	2.59	5.58	Chang An .. dep.		7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26
		9.38	11.38	1.17	3.50	6.25	Ka Shai .. dep.		8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47
		11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	Sung Kiang .. dep.		9.33	11.29	1.20	4.48	6.30
		11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	Shanghai South .. dep.		10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32
		11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40			11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

TIMES						TIMES					
STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao .. dep.		7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	Zah Kou .. dep.		9.10			5.10
Kon Shang Man .. dep.		7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	Hangchow .. dep.		9.19			5.33
Hangchow .. dep.		8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	Kon Shang Man .. dep.		9.34	10.55	12.45	2.10
Zah Kou .. dep.		8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	Hangchow .. dep.		9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25
		8.21			3.40	Kon Zen Chiao .. dep.		9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38
		8.45			4.10						6.09

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up

(Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.												STATIONS.											
1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23
Fast	Local	Local	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH .. dep.	7.35			8.00	10.30	1.35	3.45	5.30	7.15	8.55	11.00	Nankiang Ferry .. dep.	7.30			8.05	10.35	1.40	3.50	5.45	7.30	9.15	11.00
Nankiang .. dep.	8.05			8.31	10.56	1.38	3.48	5.30	7.15	8.55	11.00	CHINKIANG .. dep.	7.30			8.05	10.35	1.40	3.50	5.45	7.30	9.15	11.00
Kunshan .. dep.	8.05			8.31	10.56	1.38	3.48	5.30	7.15	8.55	11.00		7.30			8.05	10.35	1.40	3.50	5.45	7.30	9.15	11.00
SOOCHOW .. dep.	8.05			8.31	10.56	1.38	3.48	5.30	7.15	8.55	11.00		7.30			8.05	10.35	1.40	3.50	5.45	7.30	9.15	11.00
	8.05			8.31	10.56	1.38	3.48	5.30	7.15	8.55	11.00		7.30			8.05	10.35	1.40	3.50	5.45	7.30	9.15	11.00
WUSIE .. dep.	8.05			8.31	10.56	1.38	3.48	5.30	7.15	8.55	11.00		7.30			8.05	10.35	1.40	3.50	5.45	7.30	9.15	11.00
	8.05			8.31	10.56	1.38	3.48	5.30	7.15	8.55	11.00		7.30			8.05	10.35	1.40	3.50	5.45	7.30	9.15	11.00
CHANGCHOW .. dep.	8.05			8.31	10.56	1.38	3.48	5.30	7.15	8.55	11.00		7.30			8.05	10.35	1.40	3.50	5.45	7.30	9.15	11.00
	8.05			8.31	10.56	1.38	3.48	5.30	7.15	8.55	11.00		7.30			8.05	10.35	1.40	3.50	5.45	7.30	9.15	11.00
TANYANG .. dep.	8.05			8.31	10.56	1.38	3.48	5.30	7.15	8.55	11.00		7.30			8.05	10.35	1.40	3.50	5.45	7.30	9.15	11.00
	8.05			8.31	10.56	1.38	3.48	5.30	7.15	8.55	11.00		7.30			8.05	10.35	1.40	3.50	5.45	7.30	9.15	11.00
CHINKIANG .. dep.	8.05			8.31	10.56	1.38	3.48	5.30	7.15	8.55	11.00		7.30			8.05	10.35	1.40	3.50	5.45	7.30	9.15	11.00
	8.05			8.31	10.56	1.38	3.48	5.30	7.15	8.55	11.00		7.30			8.05	10.35	1.40	3.50	5.45	7.30	9.15	11.00
NANKING .. dep.	8.05			8.31	10.56	1.38	3.48	5.30	7.15	8.55	11.00		7.30			8.05	10.35	1.40	3.50	5.45	7.30	9.15	11.00
	8.05			8.31	10.56	1.38	3.48	5.30	7.15	8.55	11.00		7.30			8.05	10.35	1.40	3.50	5.45	7.30	9.15	11.00
Nankiang Ferry .. dep.	8.05			8.31	10.56	1.38	3.48	5.30	7.15	8.55	11.00		7.30			8.05	10.35	1.40	3.50	5.45	7.30	9.15	11.00
	8.05			8.31	10.56	1.38	3.48	5.30	7.15	8.55	11.00		7.30			8.05	10.35	1.40	3.50	5.45	7.30	9.15	11.00

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their salesroom
134-135A, Szechuen Road,
On Saturday, the 15th inst.
at 10 a.m.

Superior Household
Furniture and Effects.

Brass mounted Bedsteads,
Bedroom Suites with Bevelled
Edged Mirrors, Dining Chairs,
Tables, Book Cases, Cabinets,
Escrittoires, Carpets, Rugs,
Brass-mounted Iron Fenders,
Pictures, Ornaments, Blankets,
Comforters, etc., etc.

And a long line of useful Sundries

Now on View

FLAT

TO LET

Unfurnished; 2 Rooms,
Bathroom and Kitchen,
at 17, Nanking Road.

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.
2A, Kiukiang Road.

THE KOTA BAHROE RUBBER
ESTATES, LIMITED.

At a meeting of Directors held
on the 13th January, 1916, it was
decided to declare an Interim
Dividend at the rate of 45 Tael
cents per share, to be paid on and
after 15th February, 1916, to
Shareholders on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the
Share Register and Transfer Books
of the Company will be closed from
the 7th to the 15th February, 1916,
both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
Secretaries and General Managers,
Shanghai, 13th January, 1916.

NOTICE

To The Public: We beg to
inform you that we have establish-
ed ourselves as Marine Surveyors
from this date, under the firm name
of Morton and Morton, and are
prepared to undertake any business
in connection with Marine and
Cargo Surveying.

Yours Truly,

R. C. MORTON
H. E. MORTON.
Union Building,
4, The Bund, Shanghai,
Telephone No. 1886

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NEW STABLES.
NOTICE.

THE attention of Members is
directed to the notice posted
on the notice-board in the Grand
Stand re application for stabling
accommodation in the New Stables
now nearing completion.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary.

8497

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

OMAR KHAYYAM



ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2860.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
following Ratepayers, duly
qualified under Article XIX of the
Land Regulations, have been pro-
posed and seconded, and have given
their written consent to serve, if
elected, as Councillors for the
Foreign Community of Shanghai
for the Municipal year 1916.

Mr. E. I. Ezra
Baron Yoshiaki Fujimura
Count L. Jezierski
Messrs. J. Johnstone
C. G. S. Mackie
W. L. Merriman
E. C. Pearce
E. C. Richards
C. Stephanius
A. S. P. White-Cooper

Mr. H. G. Simms being the only
nominee by registered landowners
has been elected Land Commissioner
for 1916.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 14, 1916.

Astor House Hotel

DANCE and SUPPER will be
given tonight after the Lyceum
Theatre performance.

SHANGHAI KLEBAN RUBBER
ESTATES, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Transfer Books of the Company
will be closed from Friday, the
14th, to Friday, the 21st day of
January, 1916, both days inclusive.

C. J. L. STEWART,
Liquidator.

The Permata Rubber Estate,
Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the
FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of Shareholders will
be held at the Chamber of Com-
merce Rooms, No. 1 Yuen-Ming-
Yuen Road, on Friday, the 21st
January, 1916, at 5.30 p.m., when
the Directors' Report and State-
ment of Accounts for the year ended
31st October, 1915, will be present-
ed to the Shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
13th January to the 21st January,
1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 7th January, 1916.

Willard
Don't Put It Off
If your storage battery ever shows the
least sign of fatigue—see us at once. A
quarter spent now may save dollars later.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686
Free inspection of any battery at any time

MASONIC CLUB "AT HOME"

THE Committee regret to announce
that the "At Home" has been
unavoidably postponed till Saturday,
the 29th instant.

All Members desirous of sub-
scribing are requested to notify the
Secretary as early as possible.

8198-J-8-15

NOTICE

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation
Company, Limited

New Issue of Shares

Circular—Letters giving par-
ticulars of the new issue and
accompanied by Forms of Accept-
ance have been posted to all Share-
holders on the Register on Decem-
ber 15th, 1915. The date fixed as
the last day for acceptance of the
offer of new shares is March 31st,
1916. Any Shareholder who has
not received a copy of the Circular
Letter and Acceptance Form should
immediately notify the Secretaries.

By order of the Board,
GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Secretaries.
5, Peking Road, Shanghai.

NOTICE

I have severed all connection with
Messrs. Newman & Co., Ltd., as
from November the 1st, 1915.

Sidney J. Powell,
A. M. Inst. C. E.

The Senawang Rubber Estates
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that
at a meeting of the Board of
Directors held on 16th Decem-
ber, 1915, it was decided to pay
a third interim dividend of 10%,
equal to Tls. 0.50 per share, on
the Capital of the Company, on
Monday, the 17th day of Janu-
ary, 1916, to those shareholders
on record on 10th January, 1916.
The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from
the 10th to 17th January, 1916,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,

HUGO REISS & Co.,
Secretaries & General Managers,
Shanghai, 17th December, 1915.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, LESSONS in French
from a native by a young lady.
Apply to Box 137, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8463-J-18

GENTLEMAN would like to
have dancing lessons. Apply to
Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

8447-J-15

LESSONS in Mandarin or Shang-
hai dialect are given by an experi-
enced Chinese scholar, speaking
English, German, and French.
Apply to H. Teng, 1215A, Boone
Road.

8432

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, house in Northern
district, with a fair-sized garden;
35 to 40 Taels. Apply to Box 115;
THE CHINA PRESS.

8409-J-15

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS BY DAY OR
MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable Rooms with full
board, from \$55. Table Board-
ers \$45 per month. Centrally
situated. Proprietress personally
supervises the Kitchen.
Telephone 3482

TO LET, in good Central location,
with British-American family, one
double and one single well-furnish-
ed bedroom; Bathrooms attached.
First-class board and attendance.
Lift, phone and every convenience,
at very reasonable terms. Apply to
Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.

8441-J-16

TO LET, 48, 48A, Bubbling
Well Road (Tel. 1477), very com-
fortable rooms at moderate price.

8442-J-20

AN ELDERLY American, living
alone, in small pleasant bungalow
would like to share with someone,
American preferred. Electric light,
geyser, garden. Rent cheap. Apply
to Box 125, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8431-J-15

NOS. 8, 9 and 11, Quinsan
Gardens. To let, one large bed-
sitting room and verandah, facing
south, with board.

8433

TO LET, furnished, one large
room. Bathroom and verandah
attached. 51, Range Road.

8339-J-16

TO LET, large furnished room
with bathroom and verandah. \$20
per month. Range Road, Phone
2240 (Office hours).

8401-J-16

TO LET, very large room, with
bathroom and verandah attached,
facing lawn, also room adjoining
bathroom on upper floor. Opposite
Race Course. Reasonable terms.
Apply to 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8368-J-15

TO LET, by a Britisher, a furnish-
ed home for a few months, from
March. Rent moderate. Wayside
district. Apply to Box 103, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8378-J-15

51 Boone Road, rooms to let,
furnished or unfurnished. Without
board.

8265-J-31

MISCELLANEOUS

COMFORTABLE houseboat, 3
bunks, 1st beds, kitchen, lavatory,
hot and cold water, to let, for
Chinese New Year or otherwise.
C. B., 11, Soochow Road.

8424

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation
work, Chinese into English and vice
versa, undertaken. Accuracy and
despatch. Address, Translator,
care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking
Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

8456-J-19

FOR SALE, one Mauser carbine
in perfect condition. Apply to Box
98, THE CHINA PRESS.

8369-J-12

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED by a
first-class cook and steward, and
head waiter. Apply to Box 136,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8460-J-21

COMPETENT LADY typist and
stenographer seeks position. Five
years' experience, highest references.
Please apply to Box 127, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8438-J-18

COMPETENT young man
(neutral) seeks position. Speaks
Chinese fluently, six years' experi-
ence in China, three years in charge
of branch office. Thoroughly
acquainted with central and north-
ern provinces. Excellent references.
Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8439-J-21

YOUTH, Britisher, with one
year's experience, seeks position as
office assistant. Apply to Box 129,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8440-J-15

WANTED. A capable young
man, with several years experience,
seeks position as clerk in general;
British subject. No objection to
outport. Apply to Box 132, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8444-J-16

MINING ENGINEER (miner
and prospector), seeks position.
Will go anywhere. Speaks Spanish
and French (an American). Apply
to Box 133, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8445-J-20

COMPETENT LADY steno-
grapher would like work after office
hours. Please apply to Box 123,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8422-J-16

CERTIFICATED bookkeeper
wants work after office hours.
Reliable typist, willing to work
after office hours. Owns typewriter.
Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8421-J-18

SITUATION WANTED by an
American with mechanical ability.
Partnership considered to a certain
amount. Apply to Box 124, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8423-J-18

POSITION WANTED by a
young Chinese Gentleman with
experience as Store-keeper, Godown-
keeper, or Time-keeper. Please
apply to Box 462, THE CHINA
PRESS.

T.F.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, space for offices and
small store room, Centrally located.
Apply to Box 108, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8396

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, young man as general
office assistant. Must have know-
ledge of stenography and type-
writing. Apply stating salary and
age, to Box 121, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8419-J-16

STENOGRAPHER WANTED
immediately, young man preferred.
Must have excellent knowledge of
English and some ability in com-
posing sales letters. Previous ex-
perience not of great importance
but must be able to take dictation at
fair speed and possess the desire to
work up to a position of responsi-
bility. Apply by typewritten letter
to U.S.P.O., Box 552, Shanghai.

8410

WANTED. A firm opening an
office in Shanghai desires a young
office assistant with knowledge of
book-keeping and shipping. Perma-
nent position. Reply in own
handwriting, stating age, national-
ity, qualifications, references and
salary expected. Apply to Box 109,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8396-J-16

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, houses containing four
rooms, monthly rental \$28. Apply
to No. 26, East Yuhang Road.

8401-J-21

TO LET, from January 15th,
half house (flat) consisting of two
delightfully large rooms, reception
hall, verandah, bathroom, kitchen,
servants' quarters and garage,
situated on Bubbling Well Road,
near Country Club. Apply to Box
62, THE CHINA PRESS.

8374-J-20

TO LET, at once, well-furnished
house, six rooms, with two bath-
rooms and all modern conveniences,
Hongkew district. Apply to Box
139, THE CHINA PRESS.

8465 e.o.d.

TO LET, a 5-roomed-house with
two bathrooms and all modern con-
veniences, at No. 174 Cumine Road.
Rent Tls. 35. Apply to Box 105,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8393-J-16

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cozy
4-roomed houses in Broadway, every
convenience and close to tram.
Apply to 10, Yangtzepoo Road.

T.F.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

8275 J. 31

Exchange and Mart

A LOT OF LAND, about three
mow, situated in the Central
district, now occupied by houses, in
one of the best and most busy
markets. Can be leased for 15
years. Please apply to Jatz King,
c/o Voelkel and Schroeder A.G., 37,
Nanking Road.

8459

FOR SALE, 3 1/2 h.p. motor-cycle,
3-speed gear, free engine. For
sale cheap. Practically new,
inspection invited. Apply to Box
138, THE CHINA PRESS.

8464-J-15

THE UNDERSIGNED wishes
to BUY or charter TWO
STEAM LAUNCHES of not
more than 4 1/2 feet draught. Must
be in a good condition. He also
wishes to SELL a 20 H.P. NEW
MOTORBOAT, teakwood build,
with large cabin, sleeping accom-
modation for two, W.C., etc. Please
apply to E. O. DANZIGER,
THE "LITUNG STEAM
LAUNCH COMPANY,"
CHINKIANG.

8456-J-19

FOR SALE, one motor-car, single
cylinder, 8 h.p., in good running
order, "De Dion," with hood, lamps,
etc. Apply to Box 117, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8412-J-14

WANTED, a double-barrel eight-
bore sporting-gun. State price and
maker. Apply to Box 120, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8418-J-16

FOR SALE, thorough-bred Dachs-
hunds, six weeks old. Apply to 13,
Museum Road.

8371-J-15

FOR SALE, privately, contents of
attractively furnished house (4
rooms), in Western district. Rental
Tls. 45. Apply to Box 96, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8361-J-16

REVOLVERS for sale, at moderate
prices—one new Smith and
Wesson's and one Browning auto-
matic. Apply to Box 134, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8446-J-15

WANTED, Horse and Carriage
Complete. State terms to Box
131, THE CHINA PRESS.

8442-J-20